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ABSTRACT

This summary report addresses the information needs of American citizens, institutions, schools, industry, and government within the context of three themes: literacy, democracy, and productivity. The report includes a preamble, which provides background information on the conference; discussions of the challenges posed by the Information Age in each of the three theme areas; a summary of the highlights of the delegates' recommendations; and the 15 recommendations earmarked for priority action by an early vote of the conference delegates. The recommendations cover the following issues: availability and access to information; national information policies; information networks through technology; structure and governance; services for diverse needs; training to reach end users; personnel and staff development; preservation of information; and marketing to communities. It is suggested that these initiatives collectively provide a blueprint for ways in which the United States can move from a nation at risk to a nation of students and restore our international preeminence in commerce, industry, science, and technological innovation. Also included in the report are the mission statement of the White House Conference (excerpted from Public Law 100-382 and the following appendixes: (1) summary of the conference process; (2) geographic overview of delegate representation; (3) the 95 recommendations and petitions adopted by the delegates together with an index to the recommendations; (4) a list of conference advisory committee members; (5) a list of National Commission on Libraries and Information Science commissioners; (6) conference committee rosters; and (7) a list of conference delegates and alternates. Concluding the report are the names and titles of the White House Conference staff. (MAB)

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The Mission

WHEREAS access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government;

WHEREAS the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of the library and information services;

WHEREAS the economic vitality of the United States in a global economy and the productivity of the workforce of the nation rest on access to information in the post-industrial information age;

WHEREAS the White House Conference on Library and Information Services of 1979 began a process in which a broadly representative group of citizens made recommendations that have improved the library and information services of the Nation, and sparked the Nation's interest in the crucial role of library and information services at home and abroad;

WHEREAS library and information service is essential to a learning society;

WHEREAS social, demographic, and economic shifts of the past decade have intensified the rate of change and require that Americans of all age groups develop and sustain literacy and other lifelong learning habits;

WHEREAS expanding technological developments offer unprecedented opportunities for application to teaching and learning and to new means to provide access to library and information services;

WHEREAS the growth and augmentation of the Nation's library and information services are essential if all Americans, without regard to race, ethnic background, or geographic location are to have reasonable access to adequate information and lifelong learning;

WHEREAS the future of our society depends on developing the learning potential inherent in all children and youth, especially literacy, reading, research, and retrieval skills;

WHEREAS rapidly developing technology offers a potential for enabling libraries and information services to serve the public more fully; and

WHEREAS emerging satellite communication networks and other technologies offer unparalleled opportunity for access to education opportunities to all parts of the world, and to individuals who are homebound, handicapped, or incarcerated:
Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

The President is authorized to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

– Excerpt from Public Law 100-382

Information 2000

Library and Information Services for the 21st Century

About This Document

Information 2000: Library and Information Services for the 21st Century is the Summary Report of the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS).

The Conference, which was held July 9-13, 1991 in Washington, D.C., was conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). The Commission is a permanent federal agency charged with advising the President and the Congress on policy matters relating to library and information services.

Drafts of this Summary Report were reviewed by members of the White House Conference Advisory Committee, members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the WHCLIS Conference Recommendations Committee.

Charles E. Reid - Conference Chairman, NCLIS Chairman

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr. - Conference Co-Chairman

Joseph J. Fitzsimmons - Conference Vice-Chairman

Jean M. Curtis - Executive Director

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES 1991

November 11, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is my distinct honor and privilege to present to you the work of thousands of American citizens concerned with the future of our Nation's library and information services.

Within this Summary Report are the final 95 recommendations adopted by delegates to this past July's 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. They provide you and our Nation's leadership with a blueprint for ways in which:

- The United States can move from being "A Nation at Risk" to, as you observed, Mr. President, "A Nation of Students."
- We can restore our preeminence in commerce, industry, science, and technological innovation.
- America's library and information services can more fully contribute to enhancing our literacy, increasing our productivity, and strengthening our democracy.

This Nation stands with the world at a major crossroads. Technological advances present dramatic new information challenges created by the emergence of the Information Age. Decisions made this decade will shape the global information culture into the next century and, to a great extent, the nature of the society in which we will live.

This moment presents the opportunity to build our library and information service institutions into a pathway for new ideas. It is the time to invigorate long-range planning to effect and accommodate change for a future that will combine technological success with human progress.

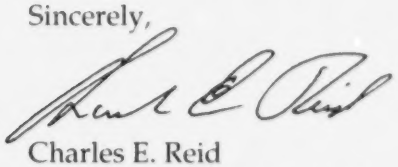
A revitalized national education system is a top priority for your administration and a goal shared by all Americans. Libraries and information services, as classroom extensions for lifelong learning, have a pivotal, continuing role in this revitalization as a major partner in the *America 2000* strategy. Conference recommendations seek to reinforce and strengthen libraries as educational institutions and as a catalyst for this Nation to remain a paragon of intellectual freedom.

This Summary Report synthesizes the diligent, comprehensive work of the truly democratic process of the White House Conference by which the input of the thousands of citizens who participated in preconference forums around the country has been melded to prepare for the Nation's future.

It reflects their collective concern for our Nation's library and information infrastructure. And, I believe, it will suggest for you, your staff, Members of Congress, and elected officials across the country a direction that will allow us to safeguard a national treasure – our libraries – and to build an information network that will enable every American to be an informed participant in our democracy and a fully-productive contributor to the global marketplace of the 21st Century.

The entire library and information services community looks forward to working in partnership with you, the Congress, and leadership across the land to help shape the future of this country as a Nation among nations as we approach the year 2000.

Sincerely,



Charles E. Reid
Chairman, White House Conference on Library and Information Services/
Chairman, U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

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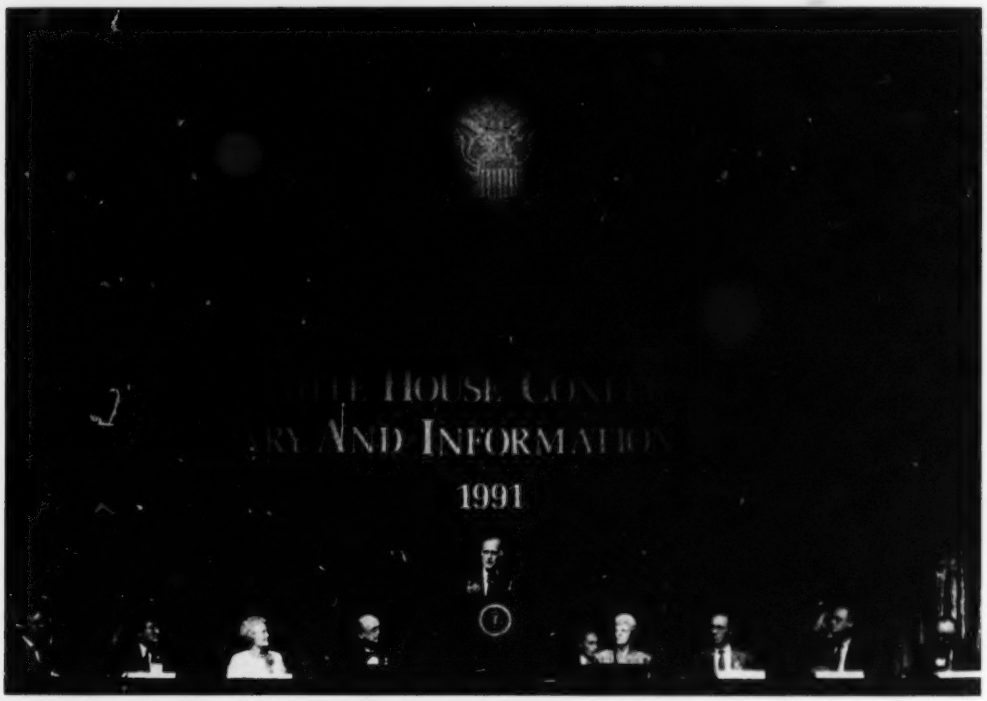


WHITE HOUSE PHOTO

"Information is a democracy's greatest and surest weapon and the world's greatest and surest hope."

– President George Bush

Preamble

In 1776, one of the pillars upon which the emerging Nation of the United States was founded was the recognition that freedom to pursue knowledge, express values, and achieve personal goals was the path to national independence and greatness as a people. Making these points clear in the Bill of Rights, the Constitution succinctly underscores that visionary ideal through provisions guaranteeing freedom of expression and inquiry.

"A democratic society depends upon an informed and educated citizenry."
– Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson focused on it with eloquent simplicity when he wrote, "A democratic society depends upon an informed and educated citizenry." If schools and teaching institutions are the fertile ground for the birth of knowledge through education, then libraries and information services, which collect, preserve, and disseminate the fruits of that knowledge, are the backbone of lifelong learning experiences.

This precept has been laced through the fabric of national leadership by Presidents, other elected representatives of the people, and educators throughout the Nation's history. In the last 50 years, and particularly the last decade, the quickening pace of information creation, technological innovation, and global interdependence has brought the information world and this Nation to a crossroads. It is a time made crucial by the microchip revolution of the 80s which ushered in personal computers, digital electronics, fiber optic transmission, and a myriad of other information processing and handling advances.

Thus, a full-scale national review of library and information needs comes when a blueprint for the future is not only essential but now possible given the perspective of more than a decade of experience with the information explosion.

Against this backdrop, the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services convened July 9-13 in Washington, D.C., focusing on three fundamental themes: literacy, productivity, and democracy. It culminated a process that began – appropriately for this Nation – at the local level, with preconference forums in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, seven U.S. Territories, and Native American tribes, and within the federal library and networking community. More than 100,000 Americans, including the general public from virtually every walk of life and all segments of the library and information services community, joined in these meetings, writing more than 2,500 proposals for consideration in a national forum.

This Summary Report reflects the mandate of the White House Conference process as set forth by the President and the Congress. That process mirrors our democratic precepts – to gather the interest and concerns of a diverse citizenry at the grassroots level and meld their input to formulate solutions to issues confronting the United States. It is democracy at work, befitting a time when the country reflects on the bicentennial commemorations of key events in the founding of the Nation.

This synopsis. . . frames the best and most promising pathway to vitalize our Nation's . . "schools for life."

This document reflects the work, energy, and commitment of thousands of Conference participants, from the local to the national level. This synopsis of their proposals, along with the record of their recommendations, frames the best and most promising pathway to vitalize our Nation's libraries and information services as "schools for life" on the threshold of the 21st Century.

This report also presents an opportunity for government at all levels to strengthen its empowering influence for every man and every woman to be in touch with and a part of the solutions to social needs – to help connect government and institutions to their choices of real life.

We invite the President, the U.S. Congress, and all who share an interest in shaping the future of this Nation to consider these contents with purposeful resolve to ensure the continued contribution of libraries and information services to advancing literacy, productivity, and democracy in this great Nation and in our world.

The Challenges

Historians likely will look back on the latter part of this century as a major turning point in the evolution of human society. The now well-recorded, progressive implications of the Industrial Revolution, culminating in the Industrial Age, are giving way to the emergence of the Information Revolution.

It may not yet be fully a Brave New World, but the Information Age is well underway. It has forever transformed the working world. As an indication, in some fields the half-life of technical information can be as short as three months. In some industries, technology is obsolete even before patent applications can be submitted and approved. Governments, companies, educational institutions, and people struggle to keep pace.

Governments, companies, educational institutions, and people struggle to keep pace.

At the same time, recent world events have driven home the interdependence of people and nations. The economic surge from the Pacific Rim led by Japan, the revolutionary potential of the European Community, and the unfolding political, economic, and structural implications of the long-awaited reformation of the communist system in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are converging with this Information Revolution.

The experience of more than a decade since the explosion of innovative technologies, accompanied by the rapid information creation fostered by that technology, has been dramatic. The now identifiable developing trend challenges the former national economic cornerstone of reliance on manufacturing productivity with the need to enhance literacy, increase productivity, and strengthen democracy to meet the requirements of an information-dependent world. The pivotal need for libraries and information services has been defined.

Literacy

In a Nation that boasts one of the highest standards of living in the world, literacy remains a vexing problem: The U.S. ranks 49th in literacy among the 158 member countries of the United Nations. In real terms, Project Literacy U.S. estimates that as many as 23 million adult Americans are functionally illiterate, lacking skills beyond the fourth-grade level, with another 35 million semi-literate, lacking skills beyond the eighth-grade level. One state, Texas, estimated in 1988 that illiteracy cost that state $17.2 billion yearly through lost productivity, unrealized tax revenue, and welfare and crime-related costs. With literacy's integral role in an individual's self-image and as a common denominator that brings people together, the toll on people in human terms is evident.

The effects of illiteracy permeate the fiber of the Nation, undermining the ability of its citizens to live and work in the world.

The effects of illiteracy permeate the fiber of the Nation, undermining the ability of its citizens to live and work in the world of today and to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing world of tomorrow. The globalization of the world marketplace and its information resources dictates what, where, and how we educate our citizens who must compete in the world arena and develop literacy in all forms to effectively absorb information in new forms and formats.

Concurrently, demographic and societal changes, visible through the last decade and documented in the 1990 Census, multiply the complexity of meeting the needs of an increasingly diverse population. These changes are a natural outgrowth of the success and attraction of the United States as the world leader.

Trends show this diversity will increase during the 21st Century. Fully 30 percent of U.S. school children are from racial or cultural minority families. And early in the next century that percentage is projected to increase to 35 percent. Some states are expected to have no "majority" group by the Year 2000.

Trends show diversity will increase in the 21st Century.

Coupled with these trends is the representation of every known religious denomination, more than 100 different languages spoken in our schools, and the spectrum of special-need Americans from the gifted and talented to those with learning difficulties and physical limitations. The need and the scope of the task become apparent.

In addition, some trend data project an increase in the number of children living below the poverty line, which has been shown to create further challenges to learning and literacy. The current national high school dropout rate of over 30 percent is another measure of literacy.

All these factors point to the urgent need for programs attuned to the young people upon whom the future of the Nation rests.

Literacy provides leverage for responding to the needs of this increasingly diverse population in a fast-paced, competitive world. Literacy is, in fact, the fulcrum for increasing productivity and strengthening democracy.

Productivity

Old definitions give way to new. Productivity, the measure of a worker's output in relation to resources, most often has been associated with raw materials and tangible resources. But a labor-intensive economic system is being supplanted by an information-based economy. That old definition now has expanded to include **information** as a resource – and involves reliance on judgments about source credibility, timeliness, format, and utility for application to the end product. These factors are not easily measured by traditional productivity standards, but are critical in an Information Age which can cloud a worker's sense of productive contribution to society.

The abundance of technologies and associated information places new demands on people in the work force who must adapt to these changes. The velocity and rapid turnover of information has created today's "knowledge worker" who must be prepared with lifelong learning habits, access to relevant information, and analytical skills to remain productive in his/her chosen field. Some estimates indicate that today's worker will have to update skills every three years.

Today's 'knowledge worker' . . . must be prepared with lifelong learning habits.

Workers in all walks of life – whether in government, business, philanthropic, or service sectors – are restructuring their thinking, planning, and activities to stay current and competitive. Key to the process is harnessing the technology to permit access to information. For example, mastering the power of the computer requires designing ease of operation to permit access by the widest range of end users. Computers affect everyone – skilled and semi-skilled worker alike – who now must function on an assembly line, repair an automobile, take inventory, develop proposals, operate an ATM machine or cash register, or access research information with computer-related skills.

Collection, preservation, and retrieval of information in a timely and useful form for the end user is a major goal if we are to build and maintain a productive, competitive work force in an interconnected global market. The nation which moves to an information-based economy, harnesses knowledge through technology, and applies it through an educated work force will assure its people economic independence and the standard of living they desire.

Democracy

As dependence on information grows, the potential increases for emergence of an Information Elite – the possibility of a widening gap between those who possess facility with information resources and those denied the tools to access, understand, and use information.

This dichotomy could threaten to send fissures into the democratic base of the Nation. Thomas Jefferson's warning that the success of a democratic society depends upon an "informed and educated" populace could well have been proclaimed today. This country's founders wove into the framework of the Constitution not only balanced government institutional powers, but also equal and balanced rights for the individual. The intellectual freedom to access information and pursue truths upon which to base values, make judgments, and achieve goals as full participants in society is the bedrock of a strong democracy.

. . . information is power. Access to it – and the skill to understand and apply it – is the way power is exercised.

Today, more than ever, information is power. Access to it – and the skill to understand and apply it – increasingly is the way power is exercised. Information has become so essential that a large and growing part of federal, state, and local government, academic institutions, and the private sector work force is engaged in information-related activities. Tens of thousands of organizations, from small businesses, publishers, and associations to global industries, work in the trade of information distillation and delivery.

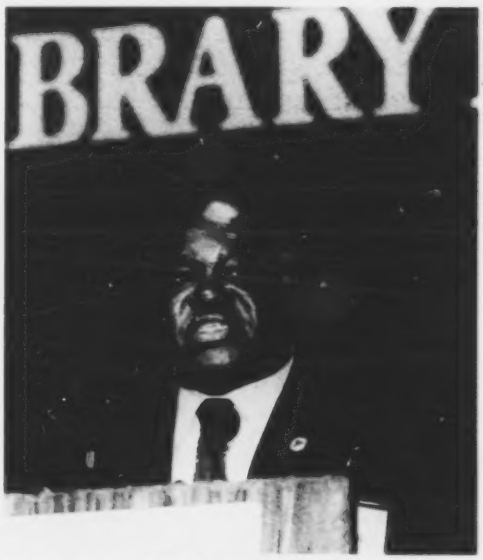


PHOTO BY JEFFREY MARKOWITZ

"Discussions of the future of education in America are deficient, defective, and distorted if they do not include a significant role for libraries."
- Rep. Major Owens

Nationally, information delivery systems include more than 30,000 public, academic, and special libraries, and an estimated 74,000 school libraries and media centers. It is telling testimony to the insight of Benjamin Franklin that, in 1731, he established the Nation's first library, the Philadelphia Library Company, a subscription library for tradesmen and mechanics. In describing Franklin's undertaking, Joseph Leroy Harrison in *The Public Library in the United States* wrote:

> "Franklin's very simple but hitherto unthought-of device was a new and radical departure. Its effect was toward a more even distribution of intellectual wealth, the establishment of an intellectual democracy."

As literacy is key to both productivity and democracy, so are literacy and productivity essential to a strong democracy. All are intertwined, interconnected, interdependent, inseparable.

Thus, the role of library and information services as "schoolrooms for lifetime learning" is central to the Nation's long-term viability as a global leader. A steady path is required to withstand the contradictory environment of cyclical economic pressures to trim budgets at the expense of providing a full and expanded range of information services to meet the needs of a changing world.

The challenge remains to provide integrated, cohesive, cooperative national policies and programs . . .

The challenge remains to provide integrated, cohesive, cooperative national policies and programs to crystalize the continued educational contribution of libraries and information services to enhance literacy, increase productivity, and strengthen democracy. Meeting the challenge will require partnerships of federal, state, and local governments, small and large businesses, and not-for-profit organizations. To fail to aggressively map the information future would deprive the people of an essential mechanism for shaping the future of their society and for making enlightened adjustments to the role of governments, industry, and institutions to respond to their needs and those of the country.

To address these challenges, the delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services came to Washington. They have developed a wide-ranging array of recommendations and petitions, drawn from a perspective of the past, an understanding of the present, and a vision of the future to meet the information needs of the people of this Nation.

This overview of challenges facing libraries and information services draws from remarks to the Conference by President George Bush and keynote speakers Congressman Major R. Owens (D, N.Y.); William T. Esrey, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, United Telecommunications, Inc.; and Mary Hatwood Futrell, Senior Fellow and Associate Director of the Center for the Study of Education and National Development, George Washington University.

The Solutions

The result . . . is a broad and comprehensive range of proposals.

To meet the challenges and rapid changes of the Information Age, the White House Conference process (Appendix A) brought together a national representation of views and experience through delegates credentialed from every corner of the country (Appendices B & G). The result of their collective deliberations is a broad and comprehensive range of recommendations on policies, priorities, and programs to meet these challenges.

This summary highlights the thrust of delegates' recommendations, noting specific proposal numbers where applicable. Major topic areas, each the subject of discussion and refinement by specific discussion groups, cover:

- Availability and Access to Information
- National Information Policies
- Information Networks Through Technology*
- Structure and Governance
- Services for Diverse Needs
- Training to Reach End Users
- Personnel and Staff Development
- Preservation of Information
- Marketing to Communities

Specific recommendations – some overlapping – cover the full spectrum of ways the library and information services can advance the literacy, productivity, and democracy of the Nation's people. Priority

* Topic areas Networking and Information Technology have been combined for this Report.

Recommendations, as determined in early deliberations by the Conference, are included at the conclusion of this section and are noted within the 95 adopted recommendations and petitions at Appendix C to this Summary Report.

To Enhance Literacy

Delegates recognize the fundamental need to reach and fully prepare young people to achieve literacy levels required by the rapidly changing dynamics of economic, political, and information global interdependence. One major element is the comprehensive Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy Through Libraries Initiative (*SER02-1) calling for strong leadership and program inducements from the federal level to focus literacy support through state and local levels. Concurrently, the pivotal role of libraries and information services at the heart of the Nation's educational system underlies the recommendation that libraries be designated as educational agencies (* NIP12-1), with requisite statutory and funding support. They should be a full participating partner and a centerpiece of *America 2000*, the President's strategy to revitalize American schools, (GOV02-3) to develop synergistic educational progress in preparing for the 21st Century.

***[Libraries] should be a full participating partner and a centerpiece of* America 2000.**

The demographic changes which are expanding the Nation's multicultural and multilingual pluralism, particularly noticeable in the last decade, are reflected in proposals to meet an expanding diversity of needs. Cultural, linguistic, and minority-related recommendations (*NIP-11-1) include increased information collection, data bases, technical assistance, and staff training for enhanced access and availability of information to meet these growing, underserved population groups, including African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and Native Americans.

In parallel initiatives, delegates recommend specific approaches to enhance library and information services for the disadvantaged (*SER03-1), including proactive information service outreach and training initiatives (SER08-1) for the traditionally underaware and underserved. Recommendations include not only minority groups, but also the physically disabled, blind, and sign-language-dependent, to permit their full participation in realizing the benefits of lifelong learning experiences. In addressing other special needs, delegates recommend development of networking for small, rural, urban, and tribal libraries (*NET12-1) to ensure equitable information access in low-density population areas.

Delegates recommend specific approaches to enhance . . . services for the disadvantaged.

On a broad front, recommendations from virtually every topic area address aspects for improving the literacy level of citizens as key to increasing productivity and strengthening the deep roots of democracy in the Nation.

* Priority Recommendation

To Increase Productivity

. . . major recommendations support building a 'superhighway' of information sharing . . .

The challenges presented by the emergence of the "knowledge worker" in an information-driven global economy – a development affecting virtually every segment of the Nation's economy and workforce – are the focus of a wide range of specific recommendations from the Conference. Key proposals include ensuring formal recognition of all libraries as educational institutions for lifelong learning (*GOV05-3). To enhance productive use of resources, recommendations (TRA04-1, PER01-1) call for improvement in training of students and other users in higher education and alternative methods for building a corps of library and information services professionals. Sufficient funding support is critical for library and information programs in current and future legislation in order to permit their full contribution to U.S. productivity. Adequate support is of significant concern to the delegates (*NET05-1), and is reflected in recommendations from all Conference topic areas.

PHOTO BY JEFFREY MARKOWITZ

Conference delegates worked with topic groups to refine the recommendations first crafted at the state level.

The explosive growth of information . . . requires national policies for collection and preservation . . .

Of particularly high interest to meet the challenges of the interconnectivity and speed of information transmission, major recommendations support building a "superhighway" of information sharing through the National Research and Education Network (*TEC06-1). National leadership for sharing information resources through a national infrastructure (NII08-1), establishing national standards for system compatibility (NET15-1), and encouragement of cooperative information and technology partnerships at all levels (NET10-1, TEC07-1) are representative of the significant Conference interest in meeting the competitive demands of the global marketplace in the Information Age. In specific business-related proposals, recommendations include upgrading copyright statutes to keep pace with new technologies (*NII02-1), and establishing business-focused information centers (NII02-1).

The explosive growth of information in this microchip-driven age – both in volume and new formats and media – requires national policies for collection and preservation of information (*PRE01-1). At the same time,

* Priority Recommendation

uniform standards and guidelines are required to improve indexing and access to material in electronic formats (ACC04-2), where an increasing amount of information requires adapting methods to collect, preserve, and ensure accessibility to increase productivity.

To Strengthen Democracy

The underpinning of a strong democracy is the intellectual freedom to inquire, discover, question, validate, and create. Delegates emphasize that libraries and information services are key to a democracy, recommending legislation declaring libraries as educational agencies essential to a free democratic society (*NIP07-1) and assuring access to information resources, particularly government information (*ACC04-1). A number of additional recommendations continue the theme underscoring the essential nature of access to information received by the federal government or created at public expense. Specific recommendations call for more clearly defined guidelines for defining "national security" (ACC04-5) and reducing other procedural access barriers, including ensuring privacy and confidentiality for users of library resources and data bases (ACC03-1).

Evaluation . . . and marketing to the public are key to citizen awareness and use.

For the role of library and information services to be fully effective for a democratic society in the Information Age, evaluation of program effectiveness and marketing to the public are key to citizen awareness and use. Development of model library marketing programs to meet educational, business, and personal needs (*MAR01-1) should include models for evaluating community impact and needs of users (SER01-1, MAR 01-3). Such proactive approaches are consistent with the tenet of a democratic Nation to afford equal information opportunity to the broadest number of citizens for their full and informed participation in all aspects of the Nation's economic, political, cultural, and intellectual life.

To Lead, Focus, Facilitate . . .

To lead, focus, and facilitate local, state, federal, and private sector energies, delegates recognize the need for the executive and legislative branches of the federal government to serve as a catalyst. Designating library and information services as "inherently governmental," exempt from contracting out (NIP15-1), and enacting a Library and Information Services Act as a vehicle to carry forward Conference recommendations (NIP10-2) are part of the thematic call for coalescing a disparate information infrastructure.

Delegates recognize need for the federal government to serve as a catalyst.

Recommendations also propose enhanced policy and program administration and oversight by establishing Congressional committees (GOV01-2) and a presidential advisor on libraries and information services

* Priority Recommendation

(NIP05-2), and by strengthening the Department of Education (NIP05-2) to fully integrate the participation of libraries and information services in the educational process and the *America 2000* initiative.

To further the goals of the 1991 Conference, delegates also recommend formation of a National Institute for Library and Information Services (GOV01-3). They also recommend specific funding provisions for conducting a White House Conference on Library and Information Services at least every decade (NIP10-1) to establish national priorities as rapid and innovative changes in technology and information needs inevitably evolve.

Delegates are committed to the urgency of positive steps to implement the results of the second Conference.

Throughout the body of recommendations and petitions, a common denominator is recognition that the Conference is one part of an ongoing, dynamic, cooperative process involving a wide spectrum of public and private interests at federal, state, and local levels. The delegates worked diligently from the perspective that nearly 90 percent of the recommendations from the first WHCLIS in 1979 were acted on in some way during the last decade to help meet the dawning of the 1980s as the Information Revolution was emerging.

With the arrival of the Information Age, delegates are committed to the urgency of positive steps to implement the results of the second Conference to meet the needs of the 1990s and prepare for the 21st Century. Given the pace of change, the library and information services community looks forward to WHCLIS III by Year 2000 as another checkpoint to keep the Nation and its citizens current as the Information Age continues to broaden its reach to reshape a truly global society.

This overview of solutions to challenges facing the Nation's libraries and information services summarizes and draws directly from the language of Conference recommendations and petitions adopted by vote of the delegates.

Priority Recommendations

Recommendations earmarked for priority action by an early vote of the Conference delegates.

■ Adopt Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy Initiative

That the President and the Congress adopt a four-pronged initiative to invigorate library and information services for student learning and literacy through legislation which would consist of:

School Library Services Title which would:

- Establish within the U.S. Department of Education an office responsible for providing leadership to school library media programs across the Nation.
- Create federal legislation to provide demonstration grants to schools for teachers and library media specialists to design resource-based instructional activities that provide opportunities for students to explore diverse ideas and multiple sources of information.
- Establish grants to provide information technology to school media centers, requiring categorical aid for school library media services and resources in any federal legislation which provides funds for educational purposes.
- Establish a federal incentive program for states to ensure adequate professional staffing in school library media centers. This would serve as a first step toward the goal for all schools to be fully staffed by professional school library media specialists and support personnel to provide, facilitate, and integrate instructional programs which impact student learning.

Public Library Children's Services Title, which would provide funding support for:

- Demonstration grants for services to children.
- Parent/family education projects for early childhood services involving early childhood support agencies.
- Working in partnership with day care centers and other early childhood providers to offer deposit collections and training in the use of library resources.

(Concurrently, funding for programs such as Head Start should be increased for early childhood education.)

Public Library Young Adult Services Title, which would provide funding support for:

- Demonstration grants for services to young adults.
- Youth-at-risk demonstration grants to provide outreach services, through partnership with community youth-serving agencies, for young adults on the verge of risk behavior, as well as those already in crisis.
- A national library-based "Kids Corps" program for young adults to offer significant salaried youth participation projects to build self-esteem, develop skills, and expand the responsiveness and level of library and information services to teenagers.

Partnership with Libraries for Youth Title, which would provide funding support to:

- Develop partnership programs between school and public libraries to provide comprehensive library services to children and young adults.
- Establish and fund agenda for research to document and evaluate how children and young adults develop abilities that make them information literate.
- Establish a nationwide resource-sharing network that includes school library media programs as equal partners with libraries and ensures that all youth have access to the Nation's library resources equal to that of other users.
- Encourage school and public library intergenerational demonstration programs which provide meaningful services (e.g., tutoring, leisure activities, and sharing of books, ideas, hobbies) for latchkey children and young adolescents in collaboration with networks and private organizations, such as conducted by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).
- Create family literacy demonstration programs that involve school and public libraries and other family-serving agencies.
- Provide discretionary grants to library schools and schools of education for the collaborative development of graduate programs to educate librarians to serve children and young adults.
- Provide opportunities for potential authors who reflect our cultural diversity to develop abilities to write stories and create other communications media about diverse cultures for youth.

Further, all legislation authorizing child care programs, drug prevention programs, and other youth-at-risk programs should include funds for appropriate books and library materials, to be selected in consultation with professional librarians. (SER02-1)

■ Share Information Via Network 'Superhighway'

That the Congress enact legislation creating and funding the National Research and Education Network (NREN) to serve as an information "superhighway," allowing educational institutions, including libraries, to capitalize on the advantages of technology for resource sharing and the creation and exchange of information. The network should be available in all libraries and other information repositories at every level. The governance structure for NREN should include representation from all interested constituencies, including technical, user, and information provider components, as well as government, education at all levels, and libraries. (TEC06-1)

■ Fund Libraries Sufficiently to Aid U.S. Productivity

That sufficient funds be provided to assure that libraries continue to acquire, preserve, and disseminate those information resources needed for education and research in order for the United States to increase its productivity and stay competitive in the world marketplace. Thus, a local, state, regional, tribal, and national commitment of financial resources for library services is an indispensable investment in the Nation's future. Government and library officials and representatives of the private sector must work together to raise sufficient funds to provide the necessary resources for the crucial contribution information services make to the national interest. The President and the Congress should fully support education and research by expanding and fully funding statutes related to information services, such as the Higher Education Act, Medical Library Assistance Act, Library Service and Construction Act (LSCA), College Library Technology Demonstration Grants, the National Research and Education Network (NREN), and other related statutes. Further, recommend amending Chapter II of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act to allocate funds for networking school libraries. (NET05-1)

PHOTO BY JEFFREY MARKOWITZ

"Education is not a luxury, librarians are not a frill."

- Senator Paul Simon

■ Create Model Library Marketing Programs

That model programs be created to market libraries to their publics, emphasizing the library as a resource to meet educational, business, and personal needs. The models should promote all elements and components of the library community. The Congress also should appropriate funds to create the models for implementation on the local level. (MAR01-1)

■ Emphasize Literacy Initiatives to Aid the Disadvantaged

That literacy for all people must be an ongoing national priority. Because of the crisis in the disadvantaged rural and urban minority community, particular emphasis should be directed to African-American and other minority groups. Literacy initiatives should include the development of a national training model to aid libraries in establishing, implementing, and supporting literacy coalitions. To recognize the central role of libraries as providers of adult, youth, family, and workforce literacy services, the Congress should amend the National Literacy Act of 1991. Policy and funding approaches should include:

- Urging the Congress and state legislatures to appropriate funds for libraries to provide basic literacy and literacy enhancement programs and general information services in prisons.
- Developing national training models to aid libraries in implementing and supporting literacy programs, including development of new technologies and equipment to support literacy services.
- Supporting development, production, and dissemination of quality literacy materials.
- Reorienting Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Titles VI (Library Literacy) and VIII (Library Learning Center Programs) to state-based, rather than discretionary programs, to permit all LSCA literacy and family learning programs within a state to be effectively coordinated with other state and local literacy efforts, regardless of sponsorship.
- Guaranteeing access to literacy training at all levels for people with disabilities by offering instruction at accessible locations. Funding should be set aside to conduct literacy training programs in Braille and American Sign Language. (SER03-1)

■ Adopt National Policies for Information Preservation

That the Congress adopt a national policy to ensure the preservation of our information resources. The assessment of preservation needs should be clearly articulated, with adequate funding provided for policy implementation. This policy must include:

- A broad-based program of preservation education and training essential to the long-term development of a multi-institutional preservation effort.
- A comprehensive policy for preserving information in non-paper media.
- The development and dissemination of new technologies, standards, and procedures in our libraries, archives, and historical organizations.
- Increased federal funding to support existing regional preservation centers and to create new centers in unserved regions of the country. Together, these resources will help to ensure that small libraries, archives, and historical organizations will have access to the information and services they need to preserve their collections. (PRE01-1)

■ Develop Networking Equity for Low-Density Areas

That networks connecting, small, rural, urban, and tribal libraries be developed and supported at the federal, state, and local levels to ensure basic library services to all end users. Equal opportunity to participate in our country's economic, political, and social life

depends upon equal access to information. The federal government should provide additional funding, based on low-density populations, under the Library Services and Construction Act to address the networking needs of small and rural libraries. All rural and low-density population libraries should be provided with federal funds for a minimum of one access terminal on the National Research and Education Network. (NET12-1)

■ Encourage Multicultural, Multilingual Programs/Staffs

That the President and the Congress enact legislation to authorize and fund a program which:

- Provides financial and technical assistance for library and information services for multicultural, multilingual populations.
- Creates a national database of multicultural, multilingual materials for use by libraries and information services, including research and demonstration projects for model library programs, serving our multicultural and multilingual populations.
- Reauthorizes the Higher Education Act and expands provisions to encourage the recruitment of people of multicultural, multilingual heritage, including those with disabilities, to the library and information services professions, and to support the training and retraining of library and information science professionals to serve the needs of multicultural, multilingual populations. (NIP11-1)

■ Amend Copyright Statutes for New Technologies

That, at an early date, the Congress review and amend copyright legislation to accommodate the impact of new and emerging technologies to:

- Ensure that all library and information service users have access to all forms and formats of information and library materials.
- Provide the right to use information technology to explore and create information without infringing on the legitimate rights of authorship and ownership.
- Encourage networking and resource-sharing, while providing appropriate and manageable credit and compensation for authorship or ownership.
- Permit libraries and information services preferential fair-use status equivalent to that of educational institutions. (NIP02-1)

■ Ensure Access to Government Information Resources

That the Congress amend the Freedom of Information Act to ensure access to all non-exempt information whether received by the federal government or created at public expense and regardless of physical form or characteristics. The Congress should create an advisory committee composed of library professionals, information industry representatives, and the general public to work with federal agencies to advise on the public's needs. (ACC04-1)

■ Enact National Information Policies for Democracy

That the Congress enact national information policies which shall include, but are not limited to:

- Declaring libraries as educational agencies essential to free democratic societies.
- Assuring the freedom to read by affirming libraries' obligations to provide, without censorship, books and other materials with the widest diversity of viewpoint and expression.
- Protecting organizational and individual users from scrutiny over which library resources and databases they use. (NIP07-1)

PHOTO BY CARL COX

"Productivity, literacy, democracy; together they point the way to an American future dynamic enough to be competitive, inclusive enough to be generous, and thoughtful enough to be truly civilized."

- Marilyn Quayle

■ Recognize Libraries As Partners in Lifelong Education

That the President and the Congress formally recognize all libraries as educational institutions for lifelong learning by specifically including libraries in all relevant legislation, regulations, and policy statements. This recognition will provide access to funding for adult learning and training, services to children, and efforts to eliminate illiteracy, while placing libraries in parallel partnership with the revolutionary *America 2000* education initiative. The Congress should fund a basic level of services and facilities for public libraries. (GOV05-3)

■ Designate Libraries As Educational Agencies

That libraries be designated as educational agencies and that the President include members of the library community in implementing *America 2000*, appointing them to serve on relevant task forces and advisory groups. Further, that the Department of Education should designate a school library program officer to oversee research, planning, and adoption of the goals of *Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs*. The Department of Education shall seek categorical funding for school library media programs. (NIP12-1)

An Addendum

The following two proposals were included in early prioritizing of proposals for Conference floor discussion, but were not adopted in the final 95 Conference recommendations:

Add Official in Department of Education

That the Department of Education include an Under Secretary of Education for Library and Information Services. (GOV01-1) *(Note: Merged into NIP 05-2, Appendix E, during final Conference voting.)*

Adopt Laws to Guarantee Access to All Works

That the Congress and state legislatures adopt laws to guarantee that the Congress and the states recognize the right of the American public to access works of all authors, artists, scholars, politicians, and other public figures. (ACC03-2) *(Note: Defeated by Conference vote during the final session.)*

Appendices

Process Summary

The process leading to this Summary Report was designed to incorporate the concerns, talents, and input of thousands of Americans. Central to its effectiveness was gathering input from diverse people at the grassroots level and applying their concerns and proposals to formulating solutions to policy and program issues which face the Nation.

. . . its effectiveness was the gathering of input from diverse people at the grassroots level.

The 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) was mandated by the Congress and called in 1988 by President Ronald Reagan. Its purpose was to bring representatives to Washington to formulate proposals for enhancing literacy, increasing productivity, and strengthening democracy through the Nation's libraries and information services.

The White House Conference process began at the local level with pre-conference forums held in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, seven U.S. Territories, the Native American community, and within the federal library community. More than 100,000 Americans participated in these meetings, writing more than 2,500 policy proposals which were then forwarded to state officials for action at that level and/or to the WHCLIS national office to be combined with recommendations from other states and territories.

States and territories selected a total of 984 delegates and alternates to represent them at the national Conference – the number determined by the size of the state's Congressional delegation. Delegates served within one of four broad categories: library and information professionals, friends or supporters of libraries, government officials, and the general public. Each category represented 25 percent of the delegation. At-large delegates (64) with voting privileges were selected by the Conference chairman.

Delegates were a true cross-section of the American people – from the young to the elderly, from those with advanced degrees to new adult readers – from all cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

Additional non-voting Conference participants included nearly 1,000 honorary delegates, international observers, and invited guests. More than 300 volunteers assisted the staff and delegates throughout Conference Week.

To help prepare delegates for their important role, WHCLIS staff prepared and compiled delegate preparation materials on Conference themes, issues, rules, and parliamentary procedures.

To make the work load manageable for delegates at the national Conference, those proposals produced at the state level which only addressed issues at that level or were duplicative of other state proposals were removed. The 1,100 remaining recommendations were merged into 10 topic areas and synthesized by a group of volunteer topic experts into 93 concise policy recommendations for on-site consideration and editing by the delegates. An issue briefing book with details on each of the recommendations was created for each delegate.

Proposals covered a myriad of issues reflecting the diversity of American society.

At the Conference, delegates worked in 30 small discussion groups, some working within the same topic area. Each group, led by a volunteer facilitator, was charged with further refining the recommendations into the final set for submission to a Conference floor vote.

A Conference Recommendations Committee (CRC) of 29 people (Appendix F), two elected by each topic group and nine selected by the Conference chairman, was responsible for merging the variety of recommendations from each discussion group and preparing them for Conference vote.

Although the overall Conference plan called for the delegates to consolidate and polish the final pool of recommendations, in actuality delegates added to the number significantly. When the CRC met for the first time at the end of the second day of the Conference, a total of 765 recommendations had been created by delegates the preceding two days.

During two all-night sessions, the CRC reconsolidated all recommendation proposals down to 178. On Friday the delegates and the CRC further refined their work, debated the recommendations in their respective groups, and consolidated the number again to 126. At this point, to help the CRC with its final task, all delegates were asked to assign – via ballot – the "relative importance" of each proposal in priority order. The resulting Priority Recommendations are highlighted in this report and are also noted where they appear in the recommendations at Appendix C.

During a final session the evening of the third day, the CRC tallied delegates' preferences and prepared a final draft of 118 policy and program recommendations for a floor vote the following day. The 95 recommendations and petitions presented in this Report reflect that final vote.

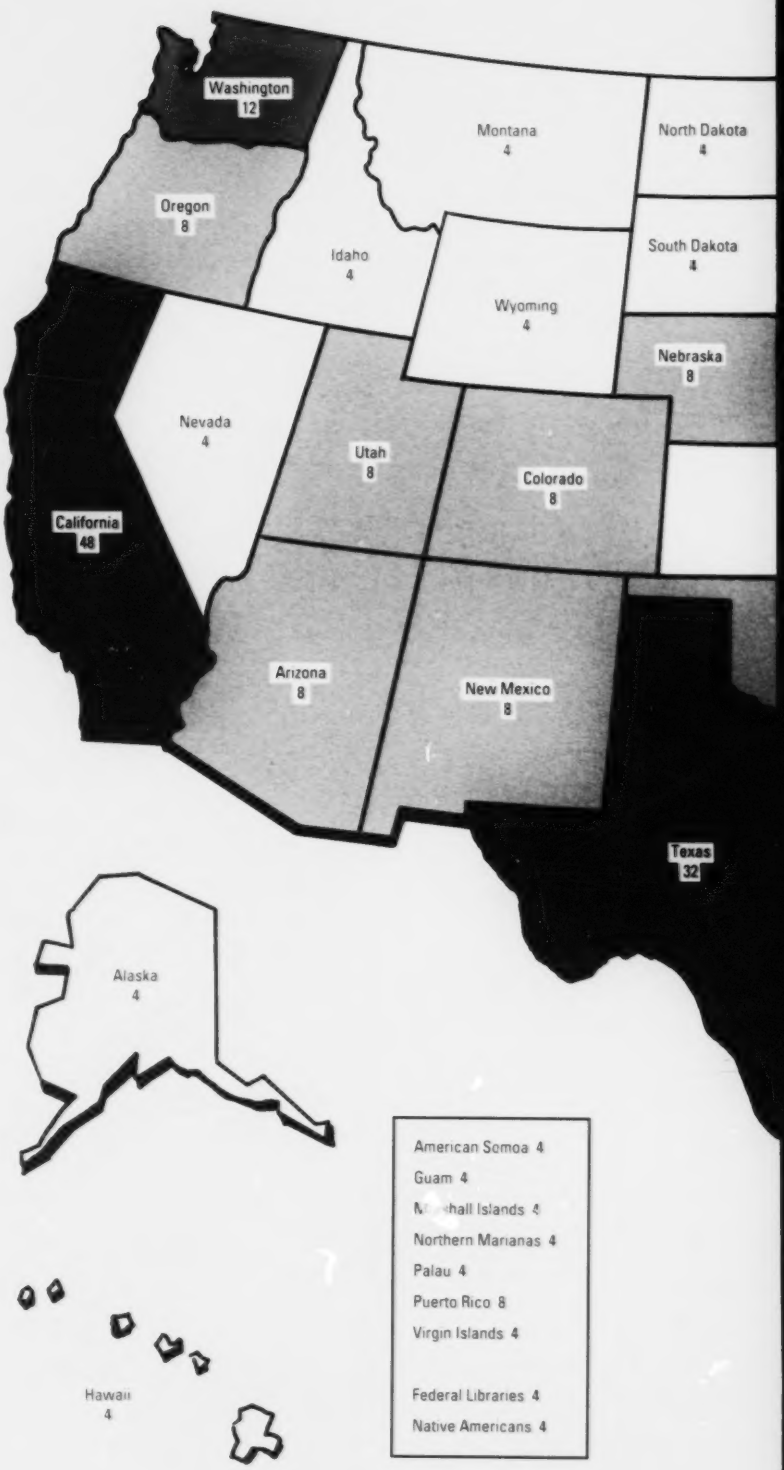
Reaching consensus.

Appendix B

Delegate Strength

The number of delegates each state sent to the Conference was based on the number of the state's U.S. Representatives and Senators rounded up to the next number divisible by four. The number of alternates was one-fourth the number of delegates, rounded up to the next number divisible by four. Territories, the District of Columbia, the Native American population and the federal library community were each represented by four delegates and four alternates. Puerto Rico was represented by eight delegates and four alternates because of its population size. Additionally 64 delegates-at-large were appointed by the chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Unit	*Delegates*	*Alternates*
Alabama	12	4
Alaska	4	4
American Samoa	4	4
Arkansas	8	4
Arizona	8	4
California	48	16
Colorado	8	4
Connecticut	8	4
Delaware	4	4
District of Columbia	4	4
Federal Libraries	4	4
Florida	24	8
Georgia	12	4
Guam	4	4
Hawaii	4	4
Idaho	4	4
Illinois	24	8
Indiana	12	4
Iowa	8	4
Kansas	8	4
Kentucky	12	4
Louisiana	12	4



Where the Delegates Come From

- 4 delegates per state
- 8 delegates per state
- 12 and 16 delegates per state
- 20 and 24 delegates per state
- 28 and 32 delegates per state
- 36 and 48 delegates per state

Delegate Strength

Unit	*Delegates*	*Alternates*
Maine	4	4
Marshall Islands	4	4
Maryland	12	4
Massachusetts	16	4
Michigan	20	8
Minnesota	12	4
Mississippi	8	4
Missouri	12	4
Montana	4	4
Native Americans	4	4
Nebraska	8	4
Nevada	4	4
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	16	4
New Mexico	8	4
New York	36	12
North Carolina	16	4
North Dakota	4	4
Northern Marianas	4	4
Ohio	24	8
Oklahoma	8	4
Oregon	8	4
Palau	4	4
Pennsylvania	28	8
Puerto Rico	8	4
Rhode Island	4	4
South Carolina	8	4
South Dakota	4	4
Tennessee	12	4
Texas	32	8
Utah	8	4
Vermont	4	4
Virgin Islands	4	4
Virginia	12	4
Washington	12	4
West Virginia	8	4
Wisconsin	12	4
Wyoming	4	4
Subtotal	636	284
Delegates-at-Large	64	—
TOTAL	**700**	**284**

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Conference Recommendations

Delegates voted and accepted 95 recommendations and petitions, which are arranged for ease of reference in numerical order by general topic area and Committee group. Priority Recommendations, as determined by Conference vote before the final session, are noted.

I. Availability and Access to Information

Of the 95 recommendations and petitions adopted by the Conference , 22 concern the availability and access to information by all segments of the population. The common thread of recommendations in this section is the strong belief of Conference delegates that all public information must be freely and easily accessible to all Americans. The recommendations address collection development, physical and language barriers, fees, and confidentiality aspects which pose potential obstacles to the free and ready flow of information. Delegates recommend:

A. STRENGTHENING COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Keep Pace with Rapid Growth of Information

That a major national program with significant federal funding is needed to strengthen library collection capabilities so essential to all aspects of library services. The collections of our Nation's libraries are unable to keep pace with the rapid growth of knowledge and information. (ACC01-1)

Increase Appropriations Under Existing Law

That the President and Congress support increased appropriations for all types of library and information services under existing federal law. (ACC01-2)

Dedicate Funding to Strengthen School Library Centers

That the Congress provide dedicated collection development funds to school library media centers in order to strengthen out-dated, deteriorating, and inadequate collections, encouraging those media centers to share resources and coordinate with other libraries to purchase needed materials. (ACC01-3)

Provide Funds to Meet Increasing Needs of the Public

That the federal government provide funds to encourage development for the increasingly complex and diverse information needs of the American public. (ACC01-4)

Ensure Access Policies to Accommodate Diverse User Needs

That libraries must have collections development policies which provide universal access to all forms of information and materials by meeting the diverse needs of users, including, but not limited to, language and cultural background differences. (ACC01-5)

B. ELIMINATING PHYSICAL BARRIERS

Establish National Library Service for Disabled Americans

That the President and the Congress establish a National Library Service for Persons with Disabilities to emphasize the use of alternative media and the elimination of barriers to serve a significant portion of the U.S. population. All barriers to library and information services should be eliminated to achieve full and complete access, as set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Federal funds should be made available to assure compliance and to provide incentives for making existing library facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. (ACC02-1)

Encourage New Libraries and Abolition of Access Barriers

That establishing new libraries be encouraged, where needed, and support provided for the abolition of barriers to library and information services whether educational, cultural, attitudinal, physical, architectural, legal, fiscal, technological, geographical, environmental, or in language and format. (ACC02-3)

C. ASSURING PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Adopt Laws Guaranteeing User Privacy/Confidentiality

That the Congress and state legislatures adopt laws guaranteeing the rights of library patrons to privacy and confidentiality in using library information and materials, and urge compliance with existing confidentiality and privacy statutes. (ACC03-1)

Develop First Amendment Awareness Program

That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science develop a National Freedom Awareness Program to assist libraries in protecting First Amendment rights of privacy. (ACC03-3)

Ensure Non-Conditional Funds for Legal Material

That federal funding policies for libraries not be conditioned upon the content of material legally acquired with such funding. (ACC03-4)

Mandate Open Access to Information

That federal legislation is needed to mandate open access to information. We encourage the Congress to accept the principles of the Freedom to Read Statements, the American Library Association Library Bill of Rights, and its interpretation pertaining to school library media programs. (ACC03-5)

D. EXPANDING INFORMATION RESOURCES

Ensure Access to Information Resources (*PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the Congress amend the Freedom of Information Act to ensure access to all non-exempt information, whether received by the federal government or created at public expense, regardless of physical form or characteristics. The Congress should create an advisory committee composed of library professionals, information industry representatives, and the general public to work with federal agencies to advise on the public's needs. (ACC04-1)

Improve Depository Library Access to Electronic Material and Indexing

That the federal government increase support for the Depository Library Program to ensure improved access to information in electronic form and receipt of currently "fugitive" *[difficult-to -locate]* publications. We urge the federal government to provide comprehensive indexing and abstracting for all public documents to provide easy and equitable access for all individuals. (ACC04-2)

Create Scientific Research Information Clearinghouse

That the Congress should enact legislation that would create an "ERIC-like*" information clearinghouse for scientific research, including, but not limited to, federally-funded projects. (ACC04-3)

* ERIC: Education Resources Information Center

Define 'National Security' More Clearly

That the President and the Congress more clearly and narrowly define "national security" in order to safeguard the public's right to know. We urge the President to direct federal agencies to cooperate with the Depository Program by providing their information (as referred to in Section 1901, Title 44, U.S. Code) to the system. (ACC04-5)

Legislate Preferential Library Telecommunications Rates

That the President and the Congress enact legislation providing preferential telecommunication rates to libraries and encourage states and localities to enact similar legislation. (ACC04-6)

Direct Agencies to Use Library Network for Information Dissemination

That the President and the Congress direct federal agencies to use the nationwide network of libraries as well as the depository library system to disseminate information needed to address and help solve critical national problems. (ACC04-7)

E. ENSURING NO-FEE AND IMPROVED ACCESS

Provide No-Fee Public Access

That public access to information in public fund libraries should be provided on a non-fee basis. (ACC05-1)

Establish Study Group for Underserved Minority Groups

That the President and the Congress establish a study commission to recommend policies and programs to improve access to library and information services for Native Americans, including American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other under-served U.S. population groups. (ACC05-3)

F. REDUCING BARRIERS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

Improve Support for Blind and Physically Handicapped

That the federal government increase dedicated funding for the Library of Congress Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to provide expanded and expedited production of Braille, cassette, and disc books and magazines, as well as the necessary equipment for users. Further, that the Congress legislate funding allocations to ensure the uninterrupted free postal transmission of these materials. (ACC06-1)

Support Multicultural, Multilingual Populations

That the Congress fund library and information service programs to serve our multicultural and multilingual (including deaf culture and American Sign Language) population. The Congress should reauthorize and expand the Higher Education Act (Title II-B) to support training and retraining of people to serve multicultural and multilingual populations. (ACC07-1)

G. PROJECTING FUTURE GOALS

Encourage Innovative Approaches for the 1990s

That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science should encourage vigorous discussion throughout the 1990s to generate innovative approaches to meet the information needs of all potential library and information service users. (ACC09-1)

II. National Information Policies

National information policies were the second highest area of concern for the delegates. A clear overriding theme of the 19 policy proposals is expanding the flow of information, particularly government information, to the people.

Delegates also voiced their concern that the library and information services community needs greater opportunity for input into federal information policy-making. A key recommendation calls for mechanisms so that WHCLIS recommendations and the work of the Conference can be carried forward.

As in a number of issue areas, recommendations underscore the critical role of libraries and information resources in education. Delegates recommend:

A. ENHANCING INFORMATION DELIVERY

Ensure Equal and Timely Access and Delivery

That actions be undertaken to ensure equal and timely access to information materials through:

- Congressional reduction of current postal rates [for library materials] and increased appropriations for revenues foregone.
- Library access to telecommunications services at reduced cost and without surcharges applied to their use.
- Special attention directed to the needs of geographically-isolated areas, including the territories and the noncontiguous states, to provide more current information and rapid delivery of library materials, regardless of format.
- Congressional monitoring of emerging alternative delivery methods and support for appropriations to subsidize delivery of library materials. (NIP01-1)

B. UPDATING COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

Amend Copyright Statutes for New Technologies (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That, at an early date, the Congress review and amend copyright legislation to accommodate the impact of new and emerging technologies to:

- Ensure that all library and information service users have access to all forms and formats of information and library materials.
- Provide the right to use information technology to explore and create information without infringing on the legitimate rights of authorship and ownership.
- Encourage networking and resource-sharing, while providing appropriate and manageable credit and compensation for authorship or ownership.
- Permit libraries and information services preferential fair-use status equivalent to that of educational institutions. (NIP02-1)

C. ASSURING ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Guarantee Full, Timely Access to Public Information

That the Congress guarantee open, timely, free, and uninhibited access to public information – owned by the people and created, maintained, and held in trust by their government – regardless of format, except where restricted by law. (NIP03-1)

Eliminate Impediments

That neither the Congress nor the Executive Branch abridge or otherwise restrict the right to public information through inappropriate classification, untimely declassification, or privatization of public information, nor decisions be made to eliminate information collection and dissemination programs solely for budgetary reasons. (NIP03-4)

D. DEVELOPING GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Provide Incentives for Literacy Program Development

That the Congress provide incentives to:

- Develop and produce quality literacy materials.
- Develop and make available new technologies and equipment to libraries.
- Develop programs in basic literacy and literacy enhancement. (NIP04-1)

Establish Presidential Advisor

Establish an Advisor on Information Policy to the President. (NIP05-1)

Retitle and Restructure the Department of Education

That the President propose to the Congress changing the title of Department of Education to the Department of Education, Libraries and Information Services and restructure the Department accordingly by establishing an Assistant Secretary of Libraries and Information Services. (NIP05-2)

Require Library Participation in Government Actions

That the Congress enact legislation requiring library participation in appropriate governmental actions related to information technology. (NIP05-3)

E. ASSURING INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

Enact National Information Policies for Democracy (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the Congress enact national information policies which shall include, but are not limited to:

- Declaring libraries as educational agencies essential to free democratic societies.
- Assuring the freedom to read by affirming libraries' obligations to provide, without censorship, books and other materials with the widest diversity of viewpoint and expression.
- Protecting organizational and individual users from scrutiny over which library resources and databases they use. (NIP07-1)

F. EXPANDING NETWORKS AND ACCESS

Create Nationwide Information Infrastructure

That government, industry, and libraries work together to create a nationwide information infrastructure and ensure that all information users have free public access to that infrastructure through libraries. (NIP08-1)

Implement and Extend Transmission Network

That the United States adopt the policy that a fiber-optic transmission network or other comparable transmission technologies be extended to all homes and businesses, and work with other public and private entities to implement this policy. (NIP08-2)

Increase Funding of Depository Programs

That funding for Federal Depository Library programs be increased to ensure public access to all government information regardless of format. (NIP08-3)

Focus on Native American History Information

That, recognizing its special relationship to Native American peoples, the federal government immediately begin a comprehensive program to collect, preserve, and make available documents relating to Native American history, emphasizing equitable access, including electronic formats. (NIP08-4)

G. ASSURING CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP

Plan Decennial Library Conference

That a White House Conference on Library and Information Services be held and fully funded at least every decade to:

- Establish national goals and priorities in information policy for the next decade.
- Assure effective access and increase the knowledge of all citizens in light of rapid and innovative changes in technology and practice which are inevitable.

Further, that the WHCLIS Task Force be funded in the Conference authorization. (NIP10-1)

Enact Library and Information Services Legislation

That the Congress enact a Library and Information Services Act to carry forward the recommendations of this Conference and implement specific actions, including funding. (NIP10-2)

H. BRIDGING POPULATION DIVERSITY

Encourage Multicultural/Lingual Programs and Staffs (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the President and the Congress enact legislation to authorize and fund a program which:

- Provides financial and technical assistance for library and information services for multicultural, multilingual populations.
- Creates a national database of multicultural, multilingual materials for use by libraries and information services, including research and demonstration projects for model library programs, serving our multicultural and multilingual populations.
- Reauthorizes the Higher Education Act and expands provisions to encourage the recruitment of people of multicultural, multilingual heritage, including those with disabilities, to the library and information services professions, and to support the training and retraining of library and information science professionals to serve the needs of multicultural, multilingual populations. (NIP11-1)

I. INCORPORATING LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION

Designate Libraries As Educational Agencies (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That libraries be designated as educational agencies and that the President include members of the library community in implementing *America 2000*, appointing them to serve on relevant task forces and advisory groups. Further, that the Department of Education should designate a school library program officer to oversee research, planning, and adoption of the goals of *Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs.* The Department of Education shall seek categorical funding for school library media programs. (NIP12-1)

J. SUPPORTING THE BUSINESS SECTOR

Establish Special Business-Focused Information Centers

That federal assistance and support be established for special information centers in nonprofit institutions and public libraries in the areas of business, science, and technology to serve the Nation's business sector, particularly small businesses. (NIP14-1)

K. CODIFYING FEDERAL LIBRARY SERVICES

Designate Information Centers As Governmental Function

That the Congress designate federal libraries, archives, and information providers as "inherently governmental" functions, not subject to mandatory contracting out. Further, that the President instruct the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to remove federal libraries from the list of commercial activities appropriate for contracting out.(NIP15-1)

III. Information Networks Through Technology

High Conference interest in the potential of networking technology resulted in adoption of 16 recommendations.

Delegates expressed support for a comprehensive program for networking and electronic sharing of resources to make more information available to more Americans. Delegates indicated concern that new information technologies be developed, but developed under broad partnerships and uniform standards which support increased access to information for all users. Partners in building this nationwide information network should include federal, state, and local governments, all types of libraries and information centers, schools, and the private sector. Delegates recommend:

A. PLANNING AND COORDINATING ACTION

Provide Leadership for Information-Sharing Networks

That the President and the Congress provide leadership and funding to develop a comprehensive plan for actions at the national, state, regional, and local levels to ensure workable and productive networking and sharing of library and information resources to benefit all people. (NET01-1)

Support Collaboration at All Levels in the Community

That all people have access to community information and referral services. To that end, the federal government must encourage local libraries, (including public, academic, private, school, corporate, correctional, and other special libraries) to collaborate actively with all community service providers and agencies so that libraries will serve as full partners in community progress and planning. These local libraries should employ networks and other means of resource sharing to achieve the widest possible dissemination of information, including, but not limited to, jobs, careers, educational opportunities, health care, productivity, public affairs, and the economy. (NET02-1)

Encourage Cooperative Library Volunteer Groups

That establishing Friends of the Library groups be encouraged for all types of libraries as a matter of national library policy. In preparation for the Year 2000, we support President Bush's call for this type of volunteer effort. In addition, Friends groups should be established at state, territorial, and tribal community levels, and be coordinated with local and regional Friends groups. (NET04-1)

B. SUPPORTING INFORMATION RESOURCES

Fund Libraries Sufficiently to Aid U.S. Productivity (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That sufficient funds be provided to assure that libraries continue to acquire, preserve, and disseminate those information resources needed for education and research in order for the United States to increase its productivity and stay competitive in the world marketplace. Thus, a local, state, regional, tribal and national commitment of financial resources for library services is an indispensable investment in the Nation's future. Government and library officials and representatives of the private sector must work together to raise sufficient funds to provide the necessary resources for the crucial contribution information services make to the national interest. The President and the Congress should fully support education and research by expanding and fully funding statutes related to information services, such as the Higher Education Act, Medical Library Assistance Act, Library Service and Construction Act (LSCA), College Library Technology Demonstration Grants, the National Research and Education Network (NREN), and other related statutes. Further, recommend amending Chapter II of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act to allocate funds for networking school libraries. (NET05-1)

C. ENHANCING DATABASE ACCESS

Support End User Access Through Networks

That the President and the Congress fund and support access to all types of materials and information resources (bibliographic/non-bibliographic, commercial, and non-commercial). Such access should be provided through the development of coordinated networks (electronic, human, organizational). Access for the end user should be addressed when establishing all networks and standards. (NET08-1)

D. PURSUING PUBLIC/PRIVATE COOPERATION

Encourage Partnerships at All Levels

That public and private partnerships at local, state, and national levels be greatly encouraged and expanded to enable all types of libraries and information providers to work together to support national literacy, productivity, and economic development efforts. All levels of the Nation's library community are urged to pursue public/private partnerships to help fund the initial investment in library networking. (NET10-1)

E. COMBINING AND SHARING RESOURCES

Recognize Network Value and Assure Involvement

That librarians, other information specialists, and professional organizations recognize the long-term value to library users and themselves of a national network of libraries, assuring that all types of libraries are access points within the network and supporting use of the network. (NET11-1)

Share Resources and Overcome Existing Barriers

That libraries place a high priority on the sharing of resources with improved staffing, space, equipment, and document-delivery methods for inter-library loan to help meet the information needs of the people. Further, that the barriers which exist at the federal and state level that prevent resource sharing among all types of libraries – academic, public, school, and special – must be recognized and overcome. The concept of multi-type library systems must be endorsed as one acceptable model. (NET11-2)

F. UPGRADING RURAL SERVICES

Develop Networking Equity for Low-Density Areas (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That networks connecting small, rural, urban, and tribal libraries be developed and supported at the federal, state, and local levels to ensure basic library services to all end users. Equal opportunity to participate in our country's economic, political, and social life depends upon equal access to information. The federal government should provide

additional funding, based on low-density populations, under the Library Services and Construction Act to address the networking needs of small and rural libraries. All rural and low-density population libraries should be provided with federal funds for a minimum of one access terminal on the National Research and Education Network. (NET12-1)

G. NETWORKING SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Ensure Statutory Support for Role in *America 2000*

That to assure all students have equal access to the Nation's library and information resources, federal and state statutes should be enacted and/or revised, as well as adequately funded, to ensure that all school libraries participate in regional, state, and national networks, and in support of *America 2000*. Every *America 2000* New American School should be networked to share information, resources, and ideas using a technologically advanced library media center as its information technology hub. (NET13-1)

H. ESTABLISHING STANDARDS

Ensure Networking System Compatibility

That networking policies and programs should ensure system compatibility for the free interchange of information by:

- The President and the Congress requiring federally funded network communications architecture, whenever practical, to comply with the National Institute of Standards and Technology's U.S. Government Open System Interconnection Profile standard.
- State and local government entities standardizing their approach to information storage and dissemination. Government agencies must develop and use industry-standard formats for the release and transmission of their information.
- Federal and state library and archival agencies, in concert with standard-setting agencies, ensuring that standards relating to hardware and software compatibility and information interchange are developed and applied, and that these standards ensure the integrity and security of electronic systems and data and the privacy of users. (NET15-1)

I. SHARING LEGAL PROFESSION INFORMATION

Serve As Active Communications Ports

That libraries be encouraged to become active communication ports for legal and government information. (NET16-1)

Designate National Law Library

That the Law Library of the Library of Congress be designated by the Congress as the National Law Library, charged with assuming a leadership role in coordinating access to the literature of the law for the benefit of all library users. (NET16-2

J. ACCESSING THE SPECTRUM OF INFORMATION

Develop Policies, Procedures for Information in All Formats

That appropriate federal agencies, in partnership with public and private organizations, develop uniform policies, standards, and guidelines for management, preservation, and access to government information in all print and electronic formats. (TEC02-1)

K. BUILDING EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK

Share Via a National 'Superhighway' (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the Congress enact legislation creating and funding the National Research and Education Network (NREN) to serve as an information "superhighway," allowing educational institutions, including libraries, to capitalize on the advantages of technology for resource sharing and the creation and exchange of information. The network should be available in all libraries and other information repositories at every level. The governance structure for NREN should include representation from all interested constituencies, including technical, user, and information provider components, as well as government, education at all levels, and libraries. (TEC06-1)

Convene Forum for Research and Development Agenda

That the National Commission on Library and Information Services convene a forum of the library, education, and information communities, both public and private sectors, to develop a coordinated national research and development agenda for library and information technologies and a funding strategy. (TEC07-1)

IV. Structure and Governance

Eleven recommendations propose to recognize and strengthen the structure and governance of the library's role in a revitalized educational system for all Americans. Proposals call for increased federal support for library programs and to foster library development, while retaining state and local control of the facilities. Delegates recommend:

A. FORMING NATIONAL-LEVEL OVERSIGHT

Establish Congressional Committees

That both the House of Representatives and the Senate establish a Library and Information Services Committee or subcommittee before the next session of Congress. (GOV01-2)

Establish National Institute

That a National Institute for Library and Information Services be established with a scope consistent with federal library legislation. (GOV01-3)

B. REVISING FISCAL POLICY

Repeal Book Inventory Tax

That Congress repeal the inventory tax on books. (GOV02-1)

Continue Special Postal Rates

That postal revenue foregone and special mailing rates be continued for libraries, including extra-state jurisdictions. (GOV02-2)

Increase Library Allocation As Centerpiece in Education Initiative

That the amount and share of federal funding for libraries be increased, while retaining state and local maintenance of provisions to make library and information services a centerpiece for the education revolution called for in *America 2000*. Further, that Library Services and Construction Act be forward funded. (GOV02-3)

Extend Defense Impact Funds Formula to Libraries

That the Congress extend the impact formula from the Department of Defense budget to support public library services in areas serving military and other federal defense installations. (GOV02-4)

C. IMPLEMENTING EXISTING FEDERAL FUNDING

Support Funding for Agencies in Information Dissemination

That adequate funding be provided to organizations which have national information missions, such as the Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library, National Archives, National Technical Information Service, Government Printing Office, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and other appropriate federal agencies charged with information dissemination. (GOV05-2)

Recognize Libraries As Partners in Lifelong Education (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the President and the Congress formally recognize all libraries as educational institutions for lifelong learning by specifically including libraries in all relevant legislation, regulations, and policy statements. This recognition will provide access to funding for adult learning and training, services to children, and efforts to eliminate illiteracy, while placing libraries in partnership with the bold *America 2000* education initiative. The Congress should fund a basic level of services and facilities for public libraries. (GOV05-3)

Reestablish Categorical Funding for School Libraries

That categorical funding be reestablished for school library media programs and resources. (GOV05-5)

Forward Fund LSCA Authorization

That the authorization for the Library Services and Construction Act be fully forward funded as amended and signed by President Bush on March 15, 1990. (GOV05-6)

Redirect LSCA Titles to State Library Agencies

That U.S. Department of Education funding resources and administrative responsibilities for Library Services and Construction Act Titles VI (Library Literacy Programs) and VIII (Family Learning Centers) be redirected and allocated to state library agencies. (GOV05-7)

V. Services for Diverse Needs

Library and information services programs addressing the needs of children, non-readers, persons with disabilities, and diverse populations were of significant concern to the delegates.

Broad-reaching, inclusive programs to permit libraries to fully achieve their role in the educational process are included in this category . These programs would help all Americans – from preschool to the elderly and from all types of educational, economic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds – to acquire and read the information they need. Delegates recommend:

A. EVALUATING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Establish Statistical Model for Determining Impact/Needs

That the Department of Education establish a statistical model using existing data to:
- Evaluate the economic, social, educational, cultural, and linguistic impact of libraries and information services on their communities.
- Assess community needs.

This model should be developed to permit use at state and local levels. (SER01-1)

B. ENHANCING LEARNING AND LITERACY

Adopt Omnibus Children and Youth Literacy Initiative (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the President and the Congress adopt a four-pronged initiative to invigorate library and information services for student learning and literacy through legislation which would consist of:

School Library Services Title which would:

- Establish within the U.S. Department of Education an office responsible for providing leadership to school library media programs across the Nation.
- Create federal legislation to provide demonstration grants to schools for teachers and library media specialists to design resource-based instructional activities that provide opportunities for students to explore diverse ideas and multiple sources of information.
- Establish grants to provide information technology to school media centers, requiring categorical aid for school library media services and resources in any federal legislation which provides funds for educational purposes.
- Establish a federal incentive program for states to insure adequate professional staffing in school library media centers. This would serve as a first step towards the goal that all schools be fully staffed by professional school library media specialists and support personnel to provide, facilitate, and integrate instructional programs to impact student learning.

Public Library Children's Services Title which would provide funding support for:

- Demonstration grants for services to children.
- Parent/family education projects for early childhood services involving early childhood support agencies.
- Working in partnership with day care centers and other childhood providers to offer deposit collections and training in the use of library resources.

(Concurrently, funding for programs such as Head Start should be increased for early childhood education.)

Public Library Young Adult Services Title which would provide funding support for:

- Demonstration grants for services to young adults.
- Youth-at-risk demonstration grants to provide outreach services, through partnership with community youth-serving agencies, for young adults on the verge of risk behavior, as well as those already in crisis.
- A national library-based "Kids Corps" program for young adults to offer significant salaried youth participation projects to build self-esteem, develop skills, and expand the responsiveness and level of library and information services to teenagers.

Partnership with Libraries for Youth Title which would provide funding support to:

- Develop partnership programs between school and public libraries to provide comprehensive library services to children and young adults.
- Establish and fund research agenda to document and evaluate how children and young adults develop abilities that make them information literate.
- Establish a nationwide resource-sharing network that includes school library media programs as equal partners with libraries and ensures that all youth have access to the Nation's library resources equal to that of other users.
- Encourage school and public library intergenerational demonstration programs which provide meaningful services (e.g., tutoring, leisure activities, and sharing of books, ideas, hobbies) for latchkey children and young adolescents in collaboration with networks and private organizations, such as conducted by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).
- Create family literacy demonstration programs that involve school and public libraries and other family-serving agencies.

- Provide discretionary grants to library schools and schools of education for the collaborative development of graduate programs to educate librarians to serve children and young adults.
- Provide opportunities for potential authors who reflect our cultural diversity to develop abilities to write stories and create other communications media about diverse cultures for youth.

Further, all legislation authorizing child care programs, drug prevention programs, and other youth-at-risk programs should include funds for appropriate books and library materials, to be selected in consultation with professional librarians. (SER02-1)

C. ENABLING FULL PARTICIPATION IN SOCIETY

Emphasize Literacy Initiatives to Aid the Disadvantaged

(* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That literacy for all people must be an ongoing national priority. Because of the crisis in the disadvantaged rural and urban minority community, particular emphasis should be directed to Native American, African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, and other minority groups. Literacy initiatives should include the development of a national training model for aiding libraries in establishing, implementing and supporting literacy coalitions. To recognize the central role of libraries as providers of adult, youth, family, and work force literacy services, the Congress should amend the National Literacy Act of 1991. Policy and funding approaches should include:

- Urging the Congress and state legislatures to appropriate funds for libraries to provide basic literacy and literacy enhancement programs and general information services in prisons.
- Developing national training models for aiding libraries in implementing and supporting literacy programs, including development of new technologies and equipment to support literacy services.
- Supporting development, production, and disseminatation of quality literacy materials.
- Reorienting Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Titles VI (Library Literacy) and VIII (Library Learning Center Programs) to state-based, rather than discretionary programs, to permit all LSCA literacy and family learning programs within a state to be effectively coordinated with other state and local literacy efforts, regardless of sponsorship.
- Guaranteeing access to literacy training at all levels for people with disabilities by offering such instruction at accessible locations. Funding should be set aside to conduct literacy training programs in Braille and American Sign Language. (SER03-1)

Establish National Coalition for Information Literacy

That the President and the Congress ensure that all Americans have access to sufficient library and information services to enable them to participate meaningfully in the life of our country as citizens and voters, thereby strengthening our democracy, and as producers and consumers, thereby contributing to our economic success. Further, that the President and the Congress establish a National Coalition for Information Literacy to develop a strategic plan for the general development of information literacy skills. Such a coalition would include representatives of schools, libraries, government, labor and industry, parents, and the public at large. (SER05-1)

D. EXPANDING HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Build on the Present with People-Oriented Services

That the Congress enable all types of libraries to expand their role in human resource development by building on their present activities and providing resources which complement general education and skills training, facilitate employment preparation and career development, and assist individuals in developing their potential to contribute productively to the goals of the Nation. (SER06-1)

E. MEETING NEEDS OF DIVERSE SOCIETY

Target Special-Need Populations

That the Congress enable libraries in our increasingly multicultural and diverse society to target relevant services and programs to the special/unique segments of their community populations, including those with disabilities. Libraries should serve as gateways for actively disseminating information to everyone in the U.S., its states, tribes, and territories, including those in remote areas, through both traditional and nontraditional methods and outlets. Services to reach individuals and families of traditionally underserved populations should be comparable to those services offered to traditional users of service-oriented public libraries. Coalitions should be encouraged among libraries and diverse community groups, government institutions, business, and health care providers. (SER07-1)

Expand Service for Equitable Access by Print Handicapped

That the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of the Congress establish expanded service to persons who are print-handicapped, including national collections of books and related equipment to create a stronger resource for providing all borrowers with uniformly high quality service. (SER07-2)

F. EXTENDING SERVICE THROUGH OUTREACH

Adopt Proactive Policy for the Underaware, Underserved

That federal priority and economic support be given to establishing libraries as primary information sources for the under-served of the Nation, including these major elements:

- Congressional adoption of a national policy to extend library services through outreach, thus extending the boundaries of traditional library services and reaching people who either cannot avail themselves of library services or are underaware of available services.
- Libraries actively seeking to establish strong coalitions and cooperate in partnerships with government, health care systems, business, education and nonprofit organizations to improve information access, increase public awareness, and support library services for all populations. Expanded library outreach services should not be instituted at the expense of other library or human service programs within the federal budget nor be funded by user fees.

Further, that the federal government pass legislation to provide funding for libraries to offer programs or serve as a resource in such diverse areas as intergenerational programming, literacy tutoring, parent training, family programs, young adult programming, and early-childhood programs such as Head Start, day care provider programs, homework hot lines, after-hours reference service, and summer enrichment, among others. (SER08-1)

VI. Training to Reach End Users

Within the five recommendations dealing with training, the Conference recognized that the library community must reach out to potential and traditional users by demonstrating the value of libraries, clearinghouses, and information centers and educating patrons to benefit the most from those resources. Delegates recommend:

A. TRAINING IN USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Expand Support for Lifelong Education

That expanded funding for various lifelong learning programs is necessary for libraries to continue their leadership role in the educational process. For example, Jobs Training Partnership Act programs and guidelines should be expanded to foster collaboration between libraries and other training facilities. (TRA01-1)

B. BUILDING INFORMATION PROCESSING SKILLS

Establish Presidential Total Quality Management Award

That a Presidential Total Quality Management award, similar to the Malcolm Baldridge Award for business excellence, be established, funded, and administered through the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to encourage continuous improvement, focus on user empowerment, high standards, statistical measures, and staff development and training. (TRA02-1)

C. ENCOURAGING LIFELONG LEARNING EFFORT

Extend User-Friendly Technology to All Citizens

That user-friendly technology be available to all citizens to enhance their lifelong learning efforts. (TRA03-2)

D. ENHANCING HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

Train Students in Library and Information Services

That universities and other educational institutions of higher learning have a responsibility to train their students in the use of libraries and other information services. (TRA04-1)

E. IMPROVING END-USER TRAINING

Provide Grants for Innovative Model Training Projects

That grants be provided for innovative model training projects, dissemination of project evaluations, and replication of validated projects, including establishing a directory of validated projects available to libraries, especially small and rural libraries. (TRA06-1)

VII. Personnel and Staff Development

Four recommendations propose programs expanding professional and staff development and preparing more people in the library and information services field, especially those interested in working with underserved populations. Delegates recommend:

A. EXPANDING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Study Alternative Approaches with Accredited Schools

That the Division of Library Programs, U.S. Department of Education, fund an exploratory, cooperative study with American Library Association-accredited library schools to develop alternative delivery systems for graduate programs in library and information science for those individuals who are unserved or unde-served. Further, that the Congress establish and fund a National Library Corps so that no person is prevented from obtaining a library education because of a lack of financial means. The Corps would promote early recruitment, scholarships, zero percent interest loans, or loan forgiveness in exchange for employment in areas of critical needs. (The National Library Corps would not preclude the re-authorization and funding of Higher Education Act, Title II-B, which provides fellowships for the education of professional librarians, including minorities, to serve in the Nation's libraries.) (PER01-1)

Target Graduate Education Funding to Aid Shortage Areas

That federal funds targeted for graduate education in library and information science be made available to individuals whose educational skills and career plans will commit them to serve in geographical areas where shortages of trained personnel exist or where specific skills are needed. (PER01-2)

B. SUPPORTING CONTINUING EDUCATION

Provide Scholarships, Grants, and Loans at All Levels

That the federal government support continuing education in library and information science, staff development, and training by providing scholarships, grants, and loans for library staff at all levels. This would include funds for demonstration projects, such as distance learning, and be made available to individuals whose educational skills and career plans will commit them to serve in geographical areas where shortages of personnel exist, or where specific skills are needed. (PER02-1)

C. BUILDING RECRUITMENT

Increase Support to Attract Multicultural Professionals

That funding agencies in the public and private sectors increase their support of fellowships and scholarships for minority library students and library and information professionals and, along with library schools, assume responsibility for the recruitment of culturally-diverse populations into the library and information service professions. Therefore, recommend that libraries and library services of historically black colleges and universities be adequately funded and strengthened to prepare for *Workforce 2000* and that special funds be designated for the library and information programs at Atlanta University and North Carolina Central University, which are accredited by the American Library Association. (PER4-1)

VIII. Preservation of Information

Three recommendations support ensuring the nationwide preservation of information resources through implementation of preservation training programs, use of non-paper media, and development of new technologies and procedures. Delegates recommend:

A. DEVELOPING NATIONAL PRESERVATION POLICY

Adopt National Program for Information Preservation (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That the Congress adopt a national policy to ensure the preservation of our information resources. The assessment of preservation needs should be clearly articulated, with adequate funding provided for policy implementation. This policy should include:

- A broad-based program of preservation education and training essential to the long-term development of a multi-institutional preservation effort.
- A comprehensive policy for preserving information in non-paper media.
- The development and dissemination of new technologies, standards, and procedures in our libraries, archives, and historical organizations.
- Increased federal funding to support existing regional preservation centers and to create

new centers in unserved regions of the country. Together, these resources will help to ensure that small libraries, archives, and historical organizations will have access to the information and services they need to preserve their collections. (PRE01-1)

Provide Necessary Resources for Preservation

That states* be provided with the resources necessary to preserve historical and cultural information held in their libraries, archives, and historical organizations. *The term "states" includes the American Indian Tribes, District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.) (PRE02-1)

B. PRESERVING CONFERENCE FINDINGS

Publish Summary Report in Durable Form

That the Summary Report of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services be published in permanent, durable form. (PRE03-1)

IX. Marketing to Communities

The Conference passed two recommendations to improve the marketing of library and information services, calling for an evaluative study on the impact of libraries in the communities they serve and the creation of a model library and information services marketing program. Delegates recommend:

A. EVALUATING AND MARKETING LIBRARY SERVICES

Create Model Library Marketing Programs (* PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION)

That model programs be created to market libraries to their publics, emphasizing the library as a resource to meet educational, business, and personal needs. The models should promote all elements and components of the library community. The Congress also should appropriate funds to create the models for implementation on the local level. (MAR01-1)

Evaluate and Develop Model Assessment

That the President direct the Department of Education to research and evaluate the impact of libraries in their communities and assess community needs. A model should be developed for use by state and local governments to promote the effectiveness of libraries in enhancing the productivity of the American workforce. (MAR01-3)

PHOTO BY JEFFREY MARKOWITZ

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

"There could be no part of American education that understands better how the world has changed than libraries. There is no part of American education that is more central to a community's moving toward the national education goals. We need the people's universities, our libraries, at the center of that revolution, helping America, community by community, reach its potential."

– Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander

PETITIONS

(As adopted by Conference delegates)

On Handicapped Young People

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Conference bring attention to the need for appropriate reading materials and programming for children and young adults with assorted disabilities: Perceptual, neurological, binocularity, ocular motility, dyslexia, etc., as well as blindness, and to increase the education of librarians adequately to meet the demands of our handicapped young people. (PETITION 01)

On the People's Information Bill of Rights

The People's Information Bill of Rights:

- All people are entitled to free access to the information and services offered by libraries, clearinghouses, and information centers.
- All people are entitled to obtain current and accurate information on any topic.
- All people are entitled to courteous, efficient, and timely service.
- All people are entitled to assistance by qualified library and information services personnel.
- All people are entitled to the right of confidentiality in all of their dealings with libraries, clearinghouses, information centers, and their staffs.
- All people are entitled to full access and service from library and information networks on local, state, regional, and national levels.
- All people are entitled to the use of a library facility or information center that is accessible, functional, and comfortable.
- All people are entitled to be provided with a statement of the policies governing the use and services of the library, clearinghouse, or information center.
- All people are entitled to library and information service that reflects the interests and needs of the community. (PETITION 05)

On Air Mail Rates for Insular and Outlying Areas

RESOLVED that delegates to the WHCLIS recommend that the federal government request the U.S. Postal Service to modify its code to allow insular territories and commonwealths in the Pacific and Caribbean and the noncontiguous states of Alaska and Hawaii to receive air mail service for delivery of library materials sent via special library third- or fourth-class rates. (PETITION 03)

On Native American Library and Information Services

A. General Policy

1. THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that it shall be the policy of the federal government to ensure that all Native Americans possess a basic program of public library and information services, including adequate facilities, print and nonprint resource collections, equipment, properly trained library and information personnel, and regional Native American networking infrastructures, and to encourage all states to adopt this policy within their state library-development programs.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in order to provide for the proper implementation of this policy, Title IV of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) should be amended as follows to include:

Part A. Basic grants and supplemental entitlement should be funded by an LSCA set aside.

Part B. Special Projects. Provision of $5,000,000 per fiscal year with three years of forward funding with a 20 percent matching requirement, continuation contingent upon positive evaluation.

Part C. Training and Education. Provision of $1,000,000 for the first year, plus such sums as are required for subsequent years for 1) fellowships, 2) traineeships, 3) institutes and workshops.

Part D. Research and demonstration studies.

Part E. National Technical Assistance, Training, and Information Technology Center.

Part F. Literacy. Discretionary funds for children, youth, and adults.

Part G. National Advisory Committee on Native American Libraries, members to be appointed as follows: 4 by House; 4 by Senate, 4 by President, 4 by Chair of NCLIS – 10 of these members shall be Native Americans nominated by Native American governments, organizations, and communities. This committee will be under the jurisdiction of the permanent independent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and will have a separate appropriation to carry out these activities.

Part H. All programs will be administered by a special Library Services for Native Americans Branch within the Office of Library Programs (Office of Educational Research and Improvement), for which Indian preference shall be applied for staffing according to regulations prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Additionally, adequate technical support and sufficient funds shall be provided to enable the professional staff to visit 10 percent of all program grantees annually.

B. Technical Amendments to Legislation Affecting Native American Libraries

1. BE IT RESOLVED that the Children's Television Act of 1989 be amended to include a Native American set-aside providing the following:
    a. Require the FCC to mandate children's programming to include subjects especially representing acceptable and appropriate depictions of Native American history and culture.
    b. Ensure that current positive lifestyles and contributions of Native American people are represented accurately.
2. RESOLVED FURTHER that the National Museum of the American Indian Act be amended to provide for establishment of a National Native American Library Center within the Museum of the American Indian to:
    a. Implement the long-range strategic plan for development of library and information services to Native Americans as continually modified, monitored, and reevaluated by the tribal governments operating under it.
    b. Serve as a stimulus and focal point for the preservation, production, collection, and distribution of materials of interest to Native American libraries.
    c. Operate as a clearinghouse and referral center for materials (including oral history and language materials).
    d. Provide technical assistance through a bank of Native American resource people who can provide intensive, short-term help through a "TRAILS-like" on-going program (the TRAILS program was a telephone based materials and technical assistance clearinghouse).
    e. Facilitate a national network capability.
    f. Establish links between the National Native American Library Center and high school and college counselors regarding library career training opportunities for Native American students.
    g. Encourage a horizontal approach to information access funding within BIA and other federal agencies so that health, social services, economic development, job training, and other programs carry their own information services support components.
3. RESOLVED FURTHER that the Depository Library Program Act be amended to permit each tribal government or reservation to designate one library on or near a reservation as a depository library for publications of the U.S. Government.
4. RESOLVED FURTHER that the High-Performance Computing Act of 1990 be amended to include Native American involvement in a coordinated federal research program to ensure continued U.S. leadership in high-performance computing.
5. RESOLVED FURTHER that the Higher Education Act of 1966, which includes Native American Culture and Arts programs, be amended to provide the rewriting of Native American materials, including textbooks to correct inaccuracies as written by non-Native American authors and historians.
6. RESOLVED FURTHER that the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary Secondary Act be amended to provide for cooperative library programs in conjunction with other child-serving agencies. Schools serving Native American children should be enabled to provide special after-school and homework help and tutoring programs in collaboration with other agencies providing similar help.

7. RESOLVED FURTHER that the Community Services Act, which contains provision for the administration of Native Americans, be amended to provide:

a. Family literacy programs for all Native American communities.
b. Coordination of existing resources such as child-care centers, health care programs, foster grandparents programs, and adult basic education programs.
c. Culturally based programs which incorporate the oral tradition, Native American cultural materials, and the utilization of elders for intergenerational impact.

8. RESOLVED FURTHER to amend the Act authorizing the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to mandate that NCES collect statistical information on tribal libraries and tribal archives, including the same questions collected for other library services and additional questions, as needed, to reflect the uniqueness of tribal collections.

9. RESOLVED FURTHER that the National Endowment for Humanities Act be amended to set aside no less than $500,000 or 10 percent (whichever is the greater) annually for special purpose grants to tribal libraries.

NCLIS Chairman Charles Reid (center) and Vice Chairman Elinor Swaim welcome President Bush to the 1991 Conference.

C. Information Technology

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that grants be made available to Native American libraries for the purchase of high technology equipment and computer hardware and software.

2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that technical training be provided for Native American library staff to adapt and develop more appropriate and a greater number of technical tools to meet the specific needs of Native American libraries.

3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a major initiative, including funding, be provided for telecommunications for Native American library information systems (i.e., telephones, facsimile, satellite, fiber optics, and other state-of-the-art technology).

D. Sovereignty

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that libraries be asked to implement policies which expressly support tribal sovereignty, and
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services adopt and express, as a part of their library policy, support for the existence of tribes and their inherent sovereignty.

E. Professional Development of Library Personnel

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that scholarships, internships, and training assistance funds be provided under a special legislative initiative to:
    a. Develop Native American library professionals and paraprofessionals.
    b. Acquire resources and funding for continuing education and professional development of Native American library personnel and library and information supporters, particularly in the areas of oral history, preservation, audio-visual production, and management of small/rural libraries.
    c. Support travel and stipends for representatives in fieldwork and practice.
    d. Allow travel, honoraria, and housing for resource people to visit Native American libraries.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that training and development programs and funds be provided for local community-based boards, volunteers, and tribal members.

F. Information and Cultural Needs

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that federal and tribal programs providing support to organizations active in the area of cultural and historical preservation need to provide stronger financial, technical, and administrative support.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal programs which depend on state-directed boards to administer grant applications should discontinue this process and establish boards of tribal people actively involved in similar programs and tribal elders to aid in grant application review.
3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all federal and federally-funded programs which hold information about a specific tribe provide copies of that material to the tribe of origin, or, where adequate facilities exist, that arrangements be made for the return of original material.
4. THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that an inventory of tribal resources and archives shall be conducted and continued on an ongoing basis, at both tribal and off-research libraries.

G. National Native Library Technical Assistance Center

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Congress authorize the establishment of a National Native Library Technical Assistance Center and appropriate, adequate, ongoing funding to provide:
    a. Technical assistance in library operations, funding, grant writing, etc.
    b. Staff training, both on-site and remote.
    c. Information and referral via a toll free number.

d. Monthly newsletter.
e. Development and dissemination of training materials, such as manuals, videos.
f. Materials on training, selection, and other professional issues.

2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Center must be governed by a Board of Directors, with membership comprised of at least 60 percent Native Americans, whose purpose will be to serve the needs of Native American communities to improve library services and the advancement of information technology.

H. Dynamic Role of Native Libraries

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that libraries and Native governments and communities be given resources to encourage matching library activities to community programs and priorities.
2. AND FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED that Native American libraries be encouraged to institute innovative programs based on community needs.

I. Information Clearinghouse

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that a national clearinghouse and information center, with regional branches to allow networking within the Native American community, be established.

J. International Cooperation

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that appropriate legislation be enacted and international agreements made, particularly with Canada, to permit open and speedy electronic and manual delivery of documents and services across boundaries, and
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that international cooperation be sought to facilitate access to appropriate foreign collections.

K. State-Tribal Cooperation

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that all states in which reservations are located and/or have significant Native American populations be urged to promptly implement similar legislation.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government encourage, by legislation or policy, state governments to enter into a memorandum of understanding with tribal governments and libraries, when desired and requested by the Native American people.
3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress encourage states to recognize Native American governments, organizations and libraries as direct recipients of state-administered funds allocated to library and information service programs.
4. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Native Americans be represented on various policy boards and organizations at the local state and national level.
5. BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this initiative be accom plished in recognition and support of Native American sovereignty and developmental needs.

L. Standards and Certification

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Congress should provide resources for Native American government organizations and libraries to come together to develop library standards, including personnel certification and staffing standards specific to their special program needs.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress should mandate that federal and state agencies recognize Native American government- or organization-operated library/ information service certification and training programs as complying, for all purposes, with state or federal standards.

M. Government Library Relationships

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Congress of American Indians membership issue a policy statement supporting a priority for the role and needs of our libraries.

N. Private Sector

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Indian pre-conference to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, promote and encourage foundations and businesses to assist in the development of Indian libraries.

O. Scholarships

1. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Congress establish a scholarship or fellowship program for Native American individuals for baccalaureate or graduate degrees in library science or library management with certification.
2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress establish a scholarship or fellowship program for which Native Americans and organizations are eligible to enable the Native American entities to negotiate with schools of library science to provide specific academic programs to meet the special needs of Native American libraries and information centers.
(PETITION 07)

On Creating a New Generation of Libraries

1. Congress shall retain and expand the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) to assist in the redefinition of library and information services to children and youth, families and communities, including training, needs assessment, community coalition building, cultural awareness and sensitivity, and similar issues that work toward and support community-wide strategies for achieving our goals.
2. Congress shall include in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA) support for the recruitment, training, and retraining of people to serve multicultural, multilingual populations.
3. Congress shall support research and demonstration projects on model library and information programs to serve multicultural, multilingual populations.

4. Congress shall enact legislation to provide categorical aid for the Nation's school libraries, media services, and resources.
5. A national bibliographic database shall be developed to ensure in the identification of and access to multicultural, multilingual resources and materials through linkages among institutions, collections, and communities that serve their needs.
6. The U.S. Department of Education shall acknowledge the number of children from multicultural, multilingual populations who are being served by the Nation's schools by:
    a. Emphasizing the establishment and strengthening of school library media programs in every school in the Nation.
    b. Encouraging the development of curricula which value and celebrate the Nation's pluralism and diversity by supporting programs of training and retraining of people who work in the Nation's schools in cultural awareness and sensitivity.
    c. Disseminating the results of research through the Nation's libraries.
7. Congress shall recognize library and information service programs as significantly contributing to the lifelong learning of the Nation by encouraging the use of libraries as providers of literacy services to multilingual, multicultural populations. (PETITION 08)

On Automating and Networking Libraries on Guam

That the Government of Guam and the federal government appropriate funds needed for library and information automation, networking, and training to link island libraries, clearinghouses, and information centers. (PETITION 09)

PHOTO BY JEFFERY MARKOWITZ

"Libraries really are one of the greatest gifts the American people have ever given themselves."

– Barbara Bush

Appendix D

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Advisory Committee

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr.
Chairman
State Librarian
Hartford, Connecticut

Charles E. Reid
Vice Chairman
Fort Lee, New Jersey

Lamar Alexander
Secretary of Education
Washington, D.C.

Gordon Ambach
Executive Director
Council of Chief State
School Officers
Washington, D.C.

William G. Asp
Director
Library Development
and Services
St. Paul, Minnesota

Louis William Barnett
Consultant
Sacramento, California

James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Alice C. Calabrese
Executive Director
Chicago Library System
Chicago, Illinois

Daniel W. Casey
NCLIS Commissioner
Syracuse, New York

William C. Cassell
President
Heidelberg College
Tiffin, Ohio

Margaret Chisholm
Director
School of Library and
Information Science
University of
Washington
Seattle, Washington

Beth Duston
President
Information Strategists
Manchester,
New Hampshire

Joseph J. Fitzsimmons
President and CEO
University Microfilms
International
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Rebecca Ann Floyd
Mississippi Protection
and Advocacy Systems
Jackson, Mississippi

William D. Ford
U.S. Congressman
Washington, D.C.

Stuart Forth
Dean Emeritus
University Libraries
Pennsylvania State
University
University Park,
Pennsylvania

William F. Goodling
U.S. Congressman
Washington, D.C.

Gloria S. Hom
Mission College
Santa Clara, California

Carmencita Léon
Library Specialist
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico

Hugh Mahoney
Office of the
County Executive
Mineola, New York

Mary Jane Martinez
Bethesda, Maryland

Bessie Boehm Moore
NCLIS Chairman Emeritus
Little Rock, Arkansas

Jerald C. Newman
NCLIS Chairman Emeritus
Thompson Medical Co., Inc.
New York, New York

Major R. Owens
U.S. Congressman
Washington, D.C.

Jerry Parr
Washington, D.C.

Joan Ress Reeves
Chair WHCLIS Taskforce
Providence, Rhode Island

James C. Roberts
President
American Studies Center
Washington, D.C.

Pat Williams
U.S. Congressman
Washington, D.C.

Carol L. Wohlford
Alternative Learning Center
Wichita, Kansas

Virginia G. Young
Columbia, Missouri

Appendix E

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Commissioners

Charles E. Reid
Chairman
Fort Lee, New Jersey

Elinor H. Swaim
Vice Chairman
Salisbury, North Carolina

James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Daniel W. Casey
Trustee,
Solvay Public Library
Syracuse, New York

Carol DiPrete
Dean for Academic Services
Roger Williams College
Bristol, Rhode Island

J. Michael Farrell
Attorney at Law
Washington, D.C.

Wanda L. Forbes
Columbia, South Carolina

Raymond J. Petersen
Executive Vice President
Hearst Magazines
New York, New York

Kay W. Riddle
Denver, Colorado

Winston Tabb
Acting Deputy Librarian
of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Julia Li Wu
Trustee of the Board
Los Angeles Community
College District
Los Angeles, California

Emeritus

Charles Benton
Chairman Emeritus
Public Media, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Frederick Burkhardt
Chairman Emeritus
Bennington, Vermont

Jerald C. Newman
Chairman Emeritus
Thompson Medical
Company, Inc.
New York, New York

Elinor Hashim
Chairman Emeritus
Government Relations
Officer, OCLC
Washington, D.C.

Bessie Boehm Moore
Vice Chairman Emeritus
Little Rock, Arkansas

Executive Staff

Peter R. Young
Executive Director

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar
Associate Executive Director
and
Designated Federal Official

Appendix F

Conference Recommendations Committee

The Conference Recommendations Committee was comprised of 20 members – two individuals from each of the 10 topic groups. An additional nine members were selected by the Conference Management Committee from among the delegates, delegates-at-large, Advisory Committee, and National Commission members.

The following nine members were appointed by the Conference Management Committee:

Ken Allen, Delegate-at-Large
Gordon Ambach, WHC Advisory Committee
William Cassell, WHC Advisory Committee
Beth Duston, WHC Advisory Committee
Lee Edwards, Delegate-at-Large
Wanda Forbes, NCLIS
Sara Kadec, Delegate-at-Large
R. Kathleen Molz, Delegate-at-Large
Patricia Glass Schuman, Delegate-at-Large

The following 20 members of the CRC elected from their respective topic groups were:

Access
Kitty Lunn, General Public Delegate
Robert Wedgeworth
Library and Information Professional Delegate

Governance
Ann Louise Anderson
Government Official Delegate
Cecil P. Beach
Government Official Delegate

Marketing
H. Floyd Gilzow
Government Official Delegate
Robert M. Justin,
Library and Information Supporter Delegate

National Information Policy
Eric Moon, Delegate-at-Large
Richard James Varn
Government Official Delegate

Networking
Patricia Hallock Mautino
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Richard R. Rowe, Delegate-at-Large

Personnel
Camila A. Alire
Library and Information Professional Delegate
William M. Cochran, Delegate-at-Large

Preservation
Robert J. Misey
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Robert E. Schnare, Jr.
Government Official Delegate

Services/Programs
Robert B. Croneberger
Library and Information Professional Delegate
Sarah S. Getty, General Public Delegate

Technology
Katherine F. Mawdsley
Library and Information Professional Delegate
James G. Neal,
Library and Information Professional Delegate

Training
Mary Margaret Bayorgeon
Library and Information Professional Delegate
Michael L. Steve, General Public Delegate

Rules Committee

Members of the Rules Committee nominated by the states or appointed by the Conference Chairman and confirmed by the Conference Management Committee were:

Bernard A. Margolis
Library and Information Professional Delegate
Chairman

Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr.
WHC Advisory Committee
Kenneth J. Albrecht
Government Official Delegate
Ron V. Assante
Government Official Delegate
Louis W. Barnett
WHC Advisory Committee
Josef Burton Brown
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Paul A. Edwards
General Public Delegate
Hugh T. Farley
Government Official Delegate
J. Michael Farrell
National Commission on Libaries and Information Science
William Noe Field
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Robert M. Justin
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Nancy Garrett King
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Jean McCreary
General Public Delegate
Terry John McKane
Government Official Delegate
Yvonne Bond Miller
Government Official Delegate
Patricia Neuwirth
General Public Delegate
Thomas D. Pawley, Jr.
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Linda Hall Perkins
Library and Information Professional Delegate
Florence R. Rubin
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Barbara A. Selvitella
Library and Information Professional Delegate
Ruby Jones Smith
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Harvey L. Steinberg
Library and Information Supporter Delegate
Ramon Garrido Villagomez
Government Official Delegate

Credentials Committee

Members of the Credentials Committee appointed by the Conference Management Committee were:

Hugh Mahoney – Co-Chairman, WHC Advisory Committee
William G. Asp – Co-Chairman, WHC Advisory Committee
Carol DiPrete – NCLIS Commissioner
Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr. – Conference Co-Chairman
Richard Olson – Staff Liaison

Appendix G

Conference Delegates

A complete list of the WHCLIS delegations follows, totaling 700 delegates and 254 alternates who represented their states/territories at the Conference, or served in an at-large capacity. Names in italics are alternates. State library officers served as consultants to their state delegations. An asterisk (*) denotes an alternate or state libary officer who served in voting delegate status during the Conference.

Delegates-at-Large

Shirley Gray Adamovich
Kenneth B. Allen
William J. Allen
Ruth C. Anglin
Burns Ron Ashbraner
Charles W. Benton
David Joseph Billick
James H. Billington
Charles P. Bourne
Lenore Neill Bright
Daniel H. Carter
William M. Cochran
Ann V. Corbett
Raymond O. Crosby
Noel Cruz
Arthur Curley
Richard DeGennaro
Carol Lou Diehl
Glen Randolph Dunlap
Lee Edwards
Paula L. Galbraith
Frank P. Grisham
Laurie Gruenbeck
Alice L. Hagemeyer
Elinor Marie Hashim
Harriet Henderson
Lorrelle Henry
Randolph Edward Hock
Robert W. Houk
Joseph H. Howard
Sarah T. Kadec
Bobbi L. Kamil
Hwa-Wei Lee
Donald A.B. Lindberg
Mary A. Madden
R. Kathleen Molz
Eric Moon
Bonnie Kay Needs
San Luong O
Marieta J. Paiden
Trudy Huskamp Peterson
John Alden Philbrick
John Robert Power
Ann E. Prentice
Kohne K. Ramon
DeeAnn Ray
Gordon Daniel Robbins
Richard R. Rowe
Anthony Ralph Sarmiento
Philip Q. Sawin
Arline Joan Schmidt
Patricia Glass Schuman
Gerald Jack Sophar
Guy St. Clair
Phyllis B. Steckler
Dakio D. Syne
Roy H. Tryon
Mark N. Vonderhaar
Penny S. Weilbacher
Virginia W. Whitten
Robert Stephen Willard
Edwin E. Williams
Don W. Wilson
Gloria J. Zamora

Alabama

Norman Atkins, Jr.
Barbara Louise Birdnow
Margaret Ann Blake
Jack F. Bulow
Jeffrey Douglas Cerny
Linda F. Coleman
Bettye L. Forbus
Sue L. Glidewell
Judy Goodwin
Eloise T. Kirk
Bernard Richard Malkmus
William G. Martin
Mary Maude McCain
Ellen Moore Ronnlund
Jesse L. Upshaw
Ruth W. Waldrop

Blane K. Dessy
(Director, Alabama Public Library Service)

Alaska

Bobbe Bluett
Kay Brown
Dean Gottehrer
Jerry Hanson
John Winton Sibert, III
Ann Symons
Margie Thomas
Mike Williams

Karen R. Crane
(Director, Alaska State Library and Archives)

American Samoa

Elizabeth Haleck Filiaga
Donna D. Gurr
Karen L. Ho Ching
Tony Tafesilafa'i Mageo
Claire Tuia Poumele
Aleni Muli'au Ripine
Meki Tavita Solomona
Florence Voight

Emma F.C. Penn
(Director, Office of Library Services)

Arizona

Pamela C. Combs
Manuel Figueroa
Becky L. Foster
Elinor Green Hunter
Julianna A. Kimball
Kathy Klump
Joseph Edward McGarry
Steven Alan Peters
Merrilyn Smith Ridgeway
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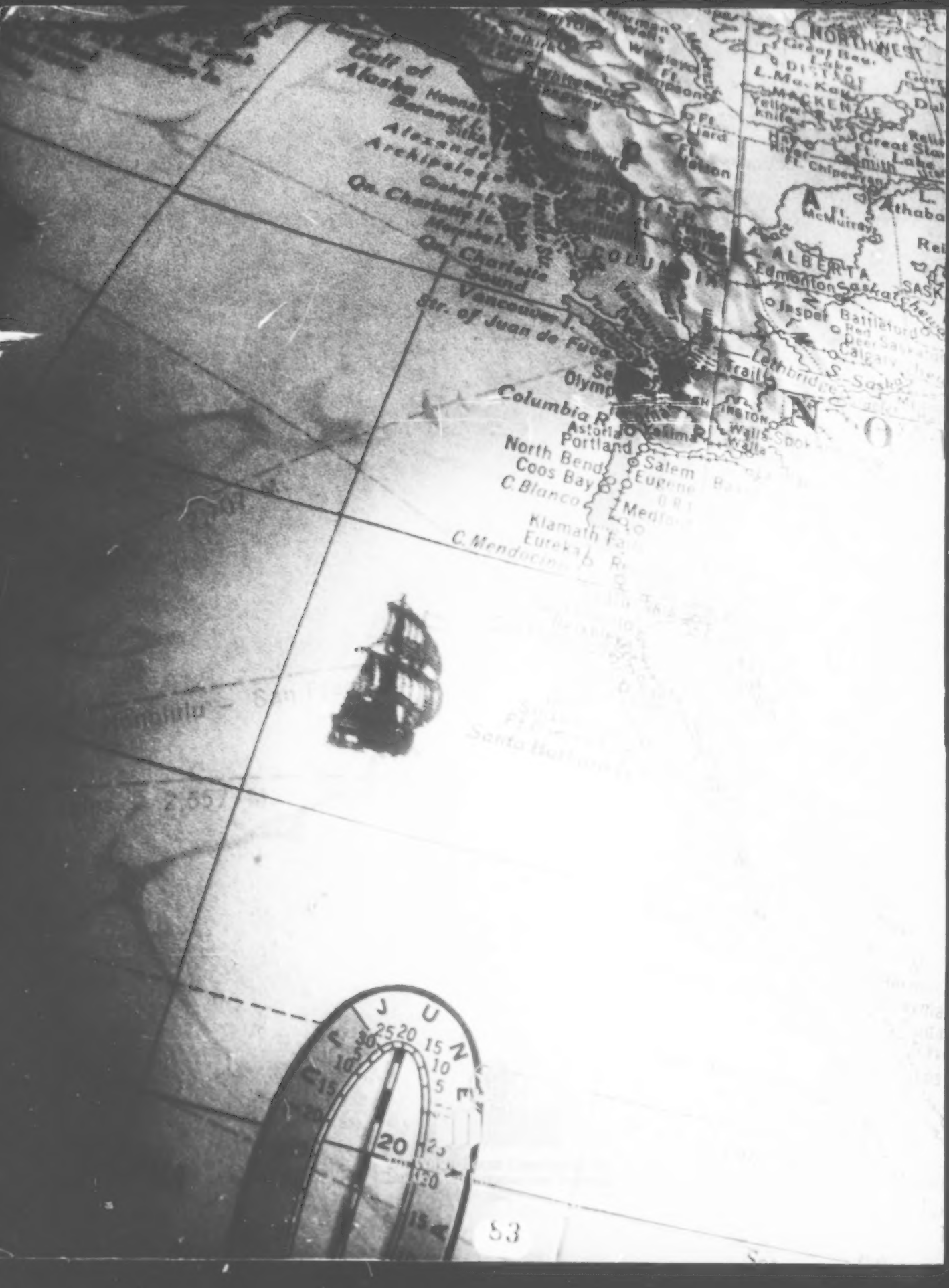
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